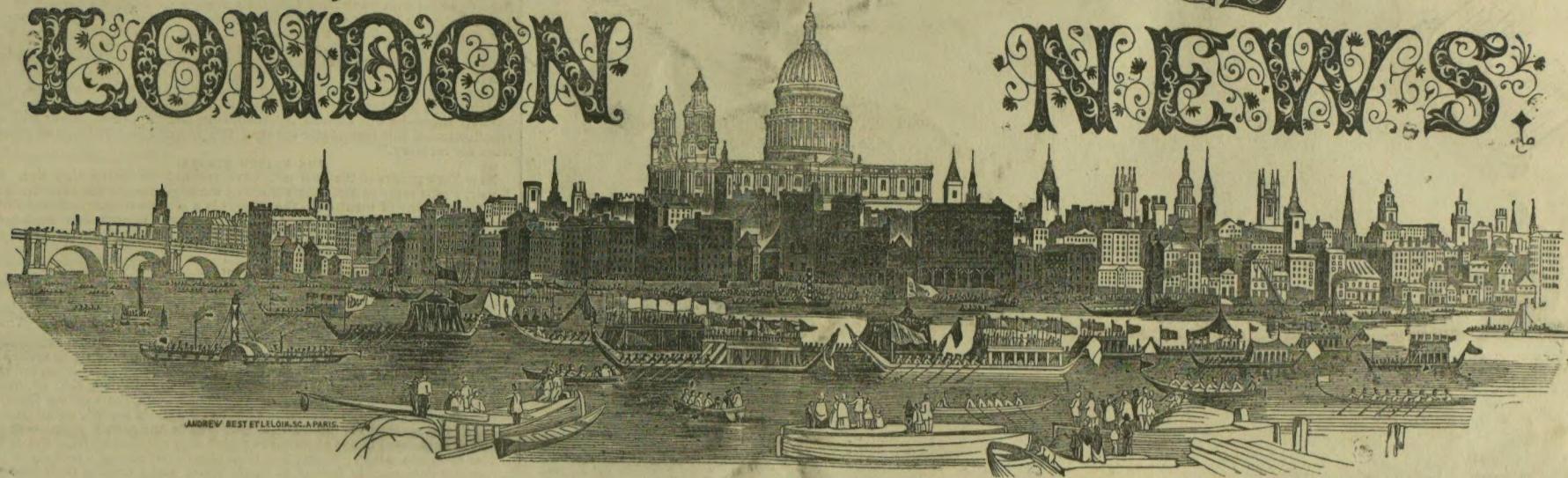


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 158.—VOL. VI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.

FIELD GARDENS.

CHE fate that generally attends a measure brought in by an "independent member"—that is, a member not officially connected with the Government—will befall the Field Gardens Bill of Mr. Cowper. It is easy to foresee that it will fail; all the signs are exhibited that foreshow the Parliamentary doom of a breaking-down bill.

Its author is not so confident of its goodness but that he is prepared to expunge some clauses and alter others. The Government regards it with a very limited and qualified favour, indeed; and to some of its provisions expresses a positive and "insuperable" hostility; and, to crown all, there is no very general feeling in its support which can be appealed to, as a defence against the official hacking and hewing in Committee, where it will be so altered that its own parent will scarcely be able to recognise it. All these are the symptoms of a failing measure: we have seen hundreds of bills sicken and die in the same manner. The mode of extinction varies sometimes, but the fatality is much the same. The Field Gardens Bill, as framed by its introducer, will evidently not pass into a law. Nor are we sure, looking at the measure itself, that it is much to be regretted.

The principal object of the measure, however, still remains—a thing to be desired; is it to be given up as hopeless? We trust not; but, for effecting it, we place more reliance on the "voluntary principle" than on a legal enactment; and we believe that what might be done from free-will, would give more satisfaction to all parties than any compulsory regulations. We fear that in the latter case the advantages to a poor man of having a piece of land to cultivate would be much qualified by other circumstances. The great benefit of a cottage garden is indisputable, when attached to the residence of the labourer; it then employs profitably his hours of leisure, which otherwise might be worse than unprofitably spent.

But the same advantages do not arise from a plot of ground situated at two or three miles distance from his dwelling; his usual labour exhausts him too much to leave much inclination to encounter a walk of three or four miles, and the time it would require to go and come, would leave but a scanty remnant to appropriate to the cultivation of his little domain. To those accidentally placed in the neighbourhood of the allotments, they would prove a benefit; to those living at any distance from them they would rather be the reverse. When quite out of employment they might, it is true, work in them, with some effect in ameliorating their condition; but the efforts of the Legislature should be directed rather to making full employment abundant than to devising expedients that seem to go on the principle that a compelled idleness is a necessity. A labourer in full work could only devote a portion of his time to his allotment by suffering a diminution in his wages, which are his support, and what he gained one way he would lose another; clearly there would be no benefit in this, and it forms one of the chief difficulties of the question.

To be of any advantage to the poor, any system of this kind must produce something in addition to the labourer's wages; it must not be carried into effect as a substitute for any portion of his earnings; still less must it be made the cause or pretext for any diminution of them. This would not be the case where a man had a garden to his cottage; but it is by no means an improbable result from his holding an allotment in a field at a distance from his home, the letting and holding of which is in any way connected with the machinery of the Poor-law. We certainly participate in the apprehensions expressed in the debate of Wednesday night, that the bill would be the means of throwing the labourer on the waste land of the country to make up for the deficiency of his wages; or, what would be still worse, to justify a reduction of them below even their present inadequate amount. We quote a passage from the speech of Mr. Roebuck, because it points out this tendency, and at the same time gives an outline of the measure itself:—

The main object of the measure was to supply the deficiency in the wages of the labouring classes. (Hear.) It was a sort of supplementary poor law. It was an attempt to rob the poor under the guise of humanity. (Hear, hear.) And how did the hon. member propose to effect his purpose? He proposed to get a number of persons, inhabitants of a parish, together, any three of whom

might call a meeting to take into consideration the means of enclosing the waste or common lands belonging to the parish. They then were to have the power of appointing field-wardens, who were to have power to take such land; and the bill went on to enact that these persons might take for this purpose "any land or ground belonging to such parish, or held in trust by the churchwardens thereof, or by the guardians of the poor, and which should not be already cultivated as parish lands." That clause alone would show what the true character of the bill was. It was not intended by the framers of it to touch the parish lands already under cultivation, for that would interfere with their own plan. But it was intended to take common or waste lands, or forest lands, and to lease them all out in the proportion of not more than half an acre for every householder in the parish, who should not be rated for the poor at £10. All this showed that the hon. member's bill was a substitute for the poor-rate.

We do not agree with the Hon. Member in the position he lays down, that the labourers ought to depend *solely* on their wages for subsistence; we think the land might be made to furnish something in *addition* to those wages; but we should protest as strongly as himself against any allotment system—field or garden—being made a substitute for wages or a reason for lessening them. There is some probability too, in the following anticipations of the consequences:—

No doubt for the first three or four years there would be fancy fields looking like gardens, and apparently highly advantageous to the poor. Yes; but what would be the consequences? The population would be bound to the soil. The cottier system which prevailed in Ireland would become predominant in England, and the same unhappy results would spring from it. That bill was the first step towards introducing the ruinous and depraved method of dealing with the land which had produced such evil results in Ireland.

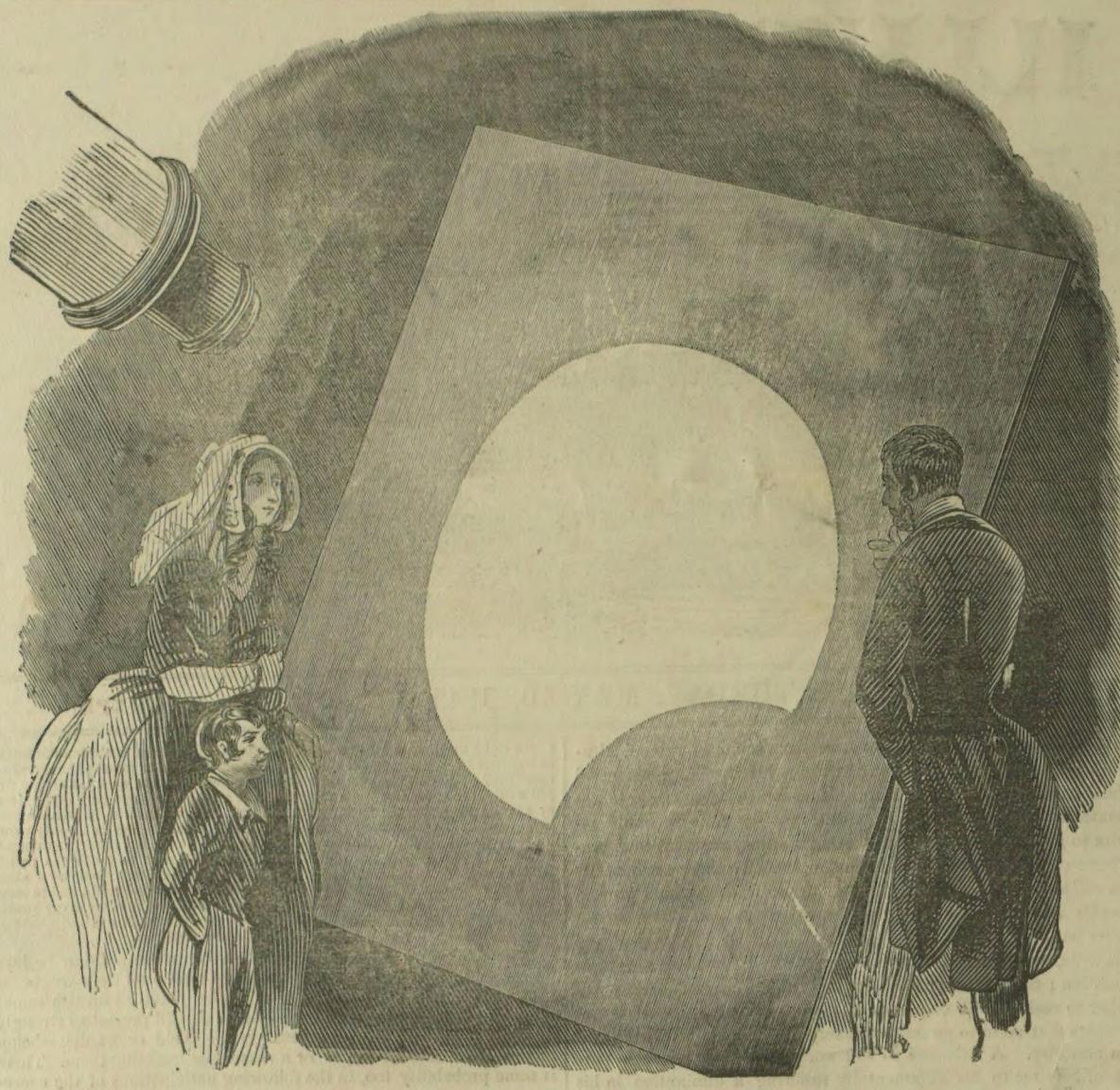
The Home Secretary has somewhat similar apprehensions:—

He knew that small patches of land attached and close to the cottages on a farm would conduce in a great degree to the comfort and the happiness of the labourers, but this was a proposition of another kind. The land might be situated at a distance from the cottages; the cultivation might occupy much of the labourer's time, and there was much danger that the system would partake in a short time of the characteristics of the cottier system in a sister isle, which had contributed so much to the misery of the population there. He must also remind the hon. member of the persons who would be the field-wardens in the agricultural districts. They were those who were the employers of labour; they were those who entered the market of labour for the purpose of obtaining labour, and they had a strong interest, both directly and indirectly, in reducing the wages of labour.

The fate of the measure is sealed; the courtesy of Parliament always supposes the best of motives to the originator of a proposal, and general practice gives him the opportunity of advocating it to a certain stage of his Bill; and then the extinguisher is quietly put upon it, and the whole matter is forgotten till the next Session.

But it is melancholy, nevertheless, to see these attempts to better the condition of the poor miscarry one after the other, knowing that that condition needs bettering so grievously.





ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, MAY 6.

The Eclipse of the Sun on Tuesday being announced as an "Annular Eclipse, visible at Greenwich," the people of the metropolis were much disappointed at not seeing the phenomenon when at its height, in the promised form of a "ring." It ought, however, to have been foretold as an eclipse only partially visible at Greenwich, where the obscuration of the sun's light commenced at 20h. 31m. '38, reached its greatest height at 21h. 36m. '38, and ended at 22h. 47m. '38. The central annular eclipse only passed over the places on the Earth's surface, whose positions are

Longitude	deg. m.	Latitude	deg. m.
103 39		66 43 N.	
100 10		69 1	
101 52	West of Greenwich.	72 56	
114 30		75 37	
131 10		74 53	
136 58		72 39 N.	

The morning was unfavourable for the spectacle, and the advance of the shadow was the only part seen. About one-fourth of the sun's surface was shut from sight. The diminution of light and heat was very perceptible. The Surrey hills, viewed from London, became almost invisible; the birds in the suburban gardens sang their evening songs; the flame of a candle gave a distinct illumination in a room exposed to the sun's rays; and people of a poetic turn fancied that a "lurid light" was prevalent—and even minus.

Our cut exhibits the mode of observing an eclipse of the sun practised by the fortunate possessors of large, well-mounted telescopes. A sheet of paper is placed in a line with the eye-piece of the instrument, and receives, instead of the retina in the eye of an observer, a reversed image of the sun. The same method is pursued in tracing the sun's spots.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

As all France is centralised in Paris, so all Paris appeared to be collected in one huge focus on the occasion of the *Fête* day of Louis Philippe. Amidst all the theatrical effects attempted by the political stage-managers, perhaps the most gratifying was the distribution of alms; and such a ragged, ulcerated, sickening sight as the recipients presented would be vainly attempted by any artist who may have passed a life illustrating the subject of Lazarus and Dives; and yet, there was something even in this display truly French, and withal picturesque. Two theatres were improvised on the Champs Elysées, which were, of course, devoted to encouraging the barbarously bellicose propensity of the *Grande Nation*. Here figured Abd-el-Kader, like the *Wilde Sarazan* of the Ancient Mystery—surrounded by turbaned Turks and Bedouin Arabs—and groups of armed troops clad in gilt morocco; and then there was the Battle of Isly, in which all the Infidels were consigned to "immortal smash," and all the Frenchmen escaped scot-free, without a wound, and covered with perennial glory. For the higher classes, there was a table spread in the Palace of the Tuilleries for 100 covers: the scene was admirably arranged; and here, too, was given grand concert; and the brass instruments of M. Saxe "blew a blast so loud and dread," as might have awokened the great Marshal Saxe out of his ceremonies. At this the Republican King, accompanied by the Royal Family and the Comte de Paris, came on the balcony, and bowed frequently and cordially to the "greasy million," who split the welkin with shouts of "Vive le Roi!" The whole extent of the Champs Elysées was one huge fair—all sorts of theatres and dancing booths and feeding booths covered the grounds. Many of the tents were elegantly decorated, and brilliantly illuminated, while the pyrotechnics—for ingenuity of design and brilliancy of effect—were superior to anything of the sort ever witnessed, even in this sky-rocket nation. The medical arrangements—you will smile, perhaps, at this—were really admirable; surgeons, with their assistants, armed with all their horrible paraphernalia, were stationed at various points, in case of accidents, resulting from the rush of the railroad carriages, which delivered their myriads into the heart of Paris: however, I have not heard of a solitary accident. A poor gunner, who was wounded on the last 1st of May, has received a plaster from the King, in the shape of 300 francs.

The annual sitting of the "Cinques Académies" came off on Saturday. I never remember seeing so strong a gathering. M. Halevy, the President of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, presided. His speech was really admirable. It possessed much spirit and lucidity, and was greatly applauded. The prize founded by M. le Comte de Volny was then contested: nine memoirs, printed and in manuscript, were then sent in, and the commission charged with their examination signalled the work of M. Pott, "The Bohemians in Europe and Asia." After the decision had been announced, M. Viennet, of the Académie Française, read some inedited fables, which I think possess all the elements to insure a lasting popularity: they are new, piquant, and the points are admirable. These created a marked sensation. And yet it would appear that there is but little original literary genius existing: talent there is plenty; but the principal aim of the literature of the day is to dazzle and surprise, and to enlist the senses without improving the sense or bettering the moral condition of the people.

Notwithstanding the absence of the true poetical sentiment in the French people, they act at moments and upon certain occasions with something which closely approximates to it. For instance, the old tomb of Abelard and Héloïse, better known to your countrymen through the poetical letter of Pope than through the safe medium of history: well, this mutilated tomb, in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, has been restored and surrounded by a handsome grating. Whether this restoration tends to strengthen the sympathy for the "pretious scholar" and "his hapless mate," may be a question not easily answered. The *cui bono* is here not misplaced; but this me-

retricious pair of sentimental voluptuaries find a living echo in the thousands of fashionables that now daily flock to visit the "spot where their ashes lie."

Two thirds of the quidnuncs here have been in a perfect state of fusion for some weeks past, in consequence of a number of bricklayers, carpenters, &c., being employed in the gardens of the Tuilleries. The general supposition was that a telegraph was being prepared for the purpose of communication with the Chamber of Deputies. The mystery has at length been solved, and, as is usual in such cases, its simplicity has completely confounded the political *gabemouches*. It appears that Napoleon had a subterranean passage built, which reached from the palace to the terrace which bounds upon the water. 'Twas by this his son used, with his nurse, to reach a small pavilion which the Emperor had erected; but which, during the Restoration, had been destroyed. This passage has been cleared and lengthened as far as to the stairs of the terrace, where the splendid statue of Cleopatra is to be placed, from the pedestal of which egress will be had. The Comte de Paris and the young princes who have been hitherto obliged, during the winter, to go to the Palace de Elysée Bourbon when they desired to take air and exercise, will have now a garden where they may enjoy their sports without going from the Tuilleries. Thus a great deal of ingenuous speculation has been wasted, and much valuable hypothesis scattered to the winds.

Thiers and Dupin have smashed the Jesuits. It is, I think, pretty well settled that the "Society of Jesus" will no longer be suffered to trail their slime over the hearthstones of France. Thiers was forcible but shallow; Dupin eloquent and logical. One sentence of Dupin's was admirably conclusive. He said, "The Jesuits formed an ardent militia, ever armed to war with heresy. After the Jesuits, the Dominicans; after Jesuitism, the Inquisition."

Considerable excitement exists just now relative to some contemplated improvements in the present system adopted by the *Mont-de-Piété*. The extent of business effected at these establishments far exceeds what generally is supposed. The yearly advances exceed upwards of twenty million francs, independently of renewed pledges. The advances which are made on pledges and articles retained reach to twelve hundred thousand francs. The great importance of such advances and returns, and the infinite interests concerned, are worthy the deepest monetary study.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are not prolific of news this week. The debate on the arming of the fortifications in the Chamber of Deputies has been commenced, and although the Opposition journals are endeavouring to influence the public mind upon the subject, the chief excitement is among the newspapers. The Government will, no doubt, carry its proposals on the subject. Some attention had been directed to a speech of M. Arago, who opposed the measure on scientific grounds. The *Debats*, in allusion to it, says:—"M. Arago spoke of inundating the ditches, of barring the Seine at the Pont Neuf, and of the means of illuminating the environs of Paris from the heights of the ramparts—a fabulous mode, which should first be tried within the walls. He spoke of a steam gun which would fire so many balls within a minute, and the effect of which would be to render an assault against a town hereafter impossible; and many other subjects certainly highly interesting in the mouth of M. Arago."

The *Debats* then quaintly gives its opinion, that the result of the discussion will be to reduce the debate from the height of the observatory to the domain of reality.

We are glad to say that tranquillity appears to be restored in Switzerland. A letter from Berne of the 29th ult. says that the Government has defeated the Opposition upon a motion for inquiry into its conduct, by a majority of 156 to 28. Argovia has agreed to the treaty with Lucerne for the ransom of prisoners.

The Chamber of Deputies, among other topics, has been engaged in a discussion raised by M. Thiers, respecting the Jesuits. The question at issue would appear to be the continuance of the Jesuits in, or their expulsion from, France; but the opponents of the motion represented it as a pretext of the Freethinkers and sceptics to mask their real object, which is said to be the destruction of the obviously reviving spirit of religion in that country. The topic was disposed of by a mere technical vote.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT LYONS.—A correspondent at Lyons has sent us an account of a lamentable accident, attended with the loss of twenty lives, which took place in that city on the day of the King's *fête* (the 1st inst.) from the crowding of persons on a bridge, to witness the fireworks upon the occasion. Our correspondent says:—"The bridge called the Pont de Pierre is a very strong old narrow bridge—it is not more I should say than eighteen feet wide, with immense strong stone walls on each side, something like the sides of London bridge; this bridge is toll free, and is the principal thoroughfare from one side of the Soane to the other. The bridge, then, being facing the one for the display of the fireworks, was densely crowded with persons, as well as both banks of the river. A military officer, with whom I am well acquainted, and who is a much better judge of numbers than I am, calculated the number of persons present at eighty thousand—I thought there were more. After the fireworks were over the people began to disperse; those who lived on the right side of the river, but who were placed on the left, the better to view the fireworks, had, of course, in returning home, to pass this dreadful narrow bridge: the same occurred to those who lived on the left side of the river, but who had placed themselves on the right side. It therefore occurred that thousands and tens of thousands had to pass on their way home this fatal bridge. There is a small elevated foot-path on each side of the bridge, upon which only one person can pass. After a little time I contrived to get upon this path, and was nearly half way over, groping my way very slowly; in, however, about a quarter of an hour the bridge became completely choked up—it was impossible either to go one way or the other. The women became frightened, and many fainted; then commenced the horror—the dreadful struggle—the struggle for life: all at once a panic seemed to seize the people, many thinking that a portion of the bridge had given way, and there was some reason for thinking so, for part of the wall on one side of the bridge had been taken down to give facility

to the workmen who are erecting a new bridge, close to where the old one stands; therefore there was nothing to save them from being pushed into the river; to those who did not know the real state of the bridge, this then might have given rise to the panic, or to the idea that the bridge had given way. All at once then this mass of people turned round, pushing with dreadful force to prevent, as I imagine, themselves from being pushed into the river; meeting those coming in an opposite direction, and forcing them back with dreadful confusion—the women, the children, the young girls, and the old men, fell in heaps, and were literally trodden to pieces; the feelings of those who have thus lost their friends or relations cannot be described, though I never once lost my presence of mind. To the honour of the French character be it spoken, that many of them thought more of saving others than of saving themselves; as it was, upwards of twenty persons were killed, many dreadfully wounded; many, I fear, were pushed into the river, so that the real loss of life cannot be stated: the houses near the bridge were filled with the dead and the dying. One poor gentleman, from Villefranche, lost his only son in a most dreadful manner, a very fine boy, his only hope—he was literally flattened, smashed to pieces; never will the recollection of this lamentable scene of the *fête* of Louis Philippe be effaced from my memory."

THE UNITED STATES.

New York papers to the 14th ult. have reached us by the ship *Sea*. Sir Robert Peel's reply to Mr. Polk's insolent message was not then known. The only fact worthy of mention in the papers is a serious conflagration at Pittsburgh, which took place on the 11th. Nearly 1200 houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at ten millions. Much merchandise was destroyed, but fortunately there was no loss of life.

WEST INDIES.

The *Clyde* has arrived with the West India Mails. Her dates of departure are, from Honduras 20th March; Tampico, 26th; Vera Cruz, 2nd April; La Guayra, 3rd; Demerara, 4th; Trinidad, 5th; Barbadoes and Jamaica, 8th; Grenada, 10th; St. Thomas's 15th, and Bermuda, 20th.

It is stated that the settlement of the Sugar Duties has given satisfaction in Jamaica. The news of the most interest received by the *Clyde* relates to Mexico. The whole country is represented as being in a most unsettled and disturbed state. Nothing is yet decisive as to the ultimate fate of Santa Anna. He was still confined in the Castle of Perote, the existing Government being by far too insecure and on too fragile a footing to adopt any measures regarding his future destiny. Nearly the whole population are much disappointed in the advantages which they anticipated from the deposition of Santa Anna. A plot had been discovered among a portion of the troops for declaring in favour of Santa Anna and a Federal Government: it was, however, suppressed for the present.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The monthly Overland Mail has arrived from Bombay, brought to Suez by the *Cleopatra*. The dates are from Bombay to the 1st of April, from Western Australia to the 24th of January, from China to the 7th of February, from Calcutta to the 21st, from Madras and Delhi to the 23rd of March. The news is not important. The troubles in the southern Mahratta country were over, a vast number of prisoners of the baser sort having been taken. The chiefs at length surrendered themselves. The troops are now nearly all withdrawn. The last detained detachments are hastening into the cantonments.

In Sindha matters in the main are peaceful. Sir C. Napier, with a force of 7000 men, still continues beyond the desert.

The troops will, in all likelihood, return as fast as possible to Sukkur. The hot weather was at hand, and they had been sorely pinched for want of provisions.

Another act of cold-blooded assassination has taken place in the Punjab, Rajah Golab Sing, who had been surrounded at Jumboo by the state soldiers, commenced negotiations with his assailants, when vakeels or delegates were appointed to confer with him. These he treacherously massacred; and a good deal of bloodshed subsequently followed. The last tidings intimate the restoration of peace, but it is doubtful whether it will last long. The Governor-General continues at Calcutta, from which he cannot move till the end of August. His Government is realising the expectation formed of it from the beginning, of being most perfectly pacific. Everything is tranquil throughout India. Cholera prevails amongst some of the Madras troops, but the health and condition of the people at large is satisfactory. The Bishop of Calcutta is obliged to return to England on furlough for the benefit of his health.

An express has arrived at Bombay, announcing the capture, by the Goa authorities, of Phond Sawunt, the chief of the Sawunt Warree rebels, together with several of his adherents. He was wandering through the Goa jungles when taken. Their wives and families had previously been taken, and kept in custody in a large fortification near the powder works at New Goa. The Sawunt Warree refugees were confined in the fortress or convent of Reyes Magos, to the north of the Pangim river.

One of the good results of the establishment of steam communication between Calcutta and Singapore is the rapidity of intelligence. We have letters and papers from Singapore to the 6th of March. The principal news relates to the loss of the fine ship *Inglis*, belonging to Bombay, which got on shore on the 10th of January, near Anjeer. Every effort was made to save the ship and cargo: about a quarter of the cotton on board was saved. The captain (Isaacson) died some days after at Batavia, of anxiety and fatigue.

The news from China comes down to the 10th of February; it is not remarkable. There was a partial stagnation in business, arising from the holidays of the Chinese new year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

May 8th.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Mr. George O. Edwards, of Framlingham, has been chosen Westminster Scholar by the Master of this College. The very Rev. John Lamb, D.D., Dean of Bristol, and Master of Corpus Christi College, Gloucestershire; value £799.

OXFORD.—TRACT NO. 90.—At a meeting of the Board of Houses and Proctors, held at Oxford, on Monday, the Board came to a resolution, "That a formal censure upon the tract need not, under existing circumstances, be brought before Convocation."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

FRAUDS UPON THE CUSTOMS BY LANDING WAITERS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, judgment was given in the case of Mr. Blake. The defendant, with an individual named Tye, had been found guilty of having conspired to defraud the revenue, by conducting their proceedings, as landing waiters at the Custom-house, in such a manner as to cause a loss to the Customs of about £8000 in the course of a year. The Court now sentenced the defendant Blake to be imprisoned for seven calendar months for one set of the offences of which he was charged, and seven more upon another set, making fourteen months in all.

BILL DISCOUNTING.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, the case of Mr. Gibbs was disposed of.—The bankrupt was described as a money scrivener, carrying on business in Jermyn-street, but was, in fact, a discounter of bills to an immense amount, for noblemen, gentlemen, and gentlemen's servants, male and female, and an agent in granting the latter annuities, at large (promised) rates of interest.—Mr. E. James and Mr. Phinn appeared for the assignees, to oppose the application for his passing his last examination, on the ground of the extremely unsatisfactory state of his accounts, which even now left £37,000 totally unaccounted for.—Mr. M. Chambers supported the bankrupt's application; he was satisfied that the bankrupt's accounts were as satisfactory as he could render.—Mr. Commissioner Holroyd said that under all the circumstances of the case, he would permit the bankrupt to pass his final examination, reserving to the creditors and the Court the right of further dealing with the merits of the case when the bankrupt came up for his certificate, which he suggested should be done on an early day.—The 11th of June was then named.

MR. WARD AND THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, Mr. Kelly obtained a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directed to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, to command them to restore the Rev. W. G. Ward, late a fellow of Balliol College, to the degree of bachelor of arts and master of arts in the said university, of which degree he had been deprived by the House of Convocation of that university. Mr. Kelly argued that the proceeding taken by the convocation was illegal, and therefore void.

YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Yorkshire chess-players will be held at Leeds, on Wednesday next, the 14th of May, when a field-day of unusual interest to the lovers of this delightful pastime may be looked for, as it is understood that in addition to the customary phalanx of strong players connected with the association, Mr. Staunton, with several amateurs from the metropolis, will be present.

THE LATE CONDEMNED SERMON.—At a Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, some conversation took place upon the subject of the censure cast upon the Sheriffs in reference to what took place at the condemned sermon preached to Hockley. The Lord Mayor, after defending the Corporation, said he had never been present at an execution, except upon one occasion when he was Sheriff elect. That was at the execution of Courvoisier.—Mr. Sheriff Sidney was sure the Sheriffs were most anxious to pay deference to the proper authorities; but he was anxious it should go forth that the Sheriffs did not admit that they had committed any act of which they were ashamed. He therefore hoped opinion would be suspended until a report was made to the Secretary of State.—Sir Peter Laurie, by way of illustrating the diseased sympathy felt for criminals, said there was at present in Bethlem Hospital, a man who had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity. [Sir Peter Laurie was here supposed to allude to the case of Oxford, who fired at her Majesty in the park.] He would not mention the man's name, but he pledged his honour to the fact, that a lady of title was anxious to procure that individual's autograph, and, upon being refused the favour, she actually employed a solicitor, who was well known, to obtain it for her.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE AUCTION DUTIES BILL.—On the proposal for going into committee on this bill, the Duke of RICHMOND moved that the bill should be committed that day six months. The measure, he said, was wholly uncalculated for—would be a loss of over £300,000 to the revenue, and would not give the slightest relief to the agricultural interest, which, in justice, ought to be considered in any contemplated reduction of taxation. If the measure were to be debated as one of confidence, or the contrary, in the Government, he would be prepared to vote that, as regarded the agricultural measures of this session, he had no confidence in the Government.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE replied to the Duke of Richmond, and contended that the agriculturists would be extensively relieved in the way of indirect taxation, by the duties taken of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c., and that, as regarded the auction duties, justice demanded that a mode of taxation admitted to be unjust, onerous, and oppressive, should be abolished.—After rather a discursive debate, the amendment was rejected by 33 to 15, and the bill went through committee, as did also the Customs Duties Bill, and the Sugar Duties Bill.—The house adjourned about eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.—In answer to a question from Captain ROUS, Mr. HOPE said that Captain Fitzroy had been superseded in the government of New Zealand, but not on any grounds connected with the charges made against him by the New Zealand Company, or at all affecting his personal character or honour.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—On the motion for receiving the report on the Maynooth College Bill, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved an amendment to the effect that any state grants to religious sects was a violation of the rights of conscience, detrimental to religious truth, and dangerous to civil and religious freedom; but, after a long debate, when the division took place, only two votes were given for the proposition, and the report was received by a majority of 141.

THE IRISH GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Some discussion took place upon a proposal that the promoters of the Irish Great Western Railway (Dublin to Galway) Bill be permitted to proceed with their bill, notwithstanding the report that the standing orders had not been complied with. Ultimately the motion was agreed to by 97 to 81.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—THE SLAVE TRADE.—The house resolved itself into a committee of supply on the Navy Estimates.—Lord PALMERSTON drew the attention of the house to the alarming increase of the slave trade in Cuba and Brazil, and impressed upon the Government the necessity of active interference by destroying all the barracoons of the west coast of Africa; and at the same time insisting upon the liberation of all those slaves in Cuba who have been unlawfully detained in slavery in that island.—Sir R. PEEL said he did not despair of seeing a cordial union between France and England for the suppression of the slave trade—a union which would be more effectual for that object than any other measure whatsoever. He would rather decline for the present giving any opinion respecting the state of the slaves referred to in Cuba; but he feared that the loss of General Valdez, as Governor of the Colony, had not as yet been adequately supplied. With respect to the proposal of destroying the barracoons, whether contrary to national law or not, he must say that he did not think they would serve their object by acting illegally. He thought it probable, however, that the consent of the native chiefs might be obtained for the destruction of these barracoons by negotiation.—In the course of the discussion that ensued, Sir C. NAPIER said that the only means of putting an end to the slave trade was by raising a regiment of a couple of thousand blacks in the West Indies, and taking them to the coast of Africa, which they should scour from north to south, destroying every place from which slaves were embarked. He did not know whether this was or was not contrary to the law of nations; but this he did know, that it was the only way in which the trade could be put a stop to. These estimates occupied the house till nearly one o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—The house only sat for about an hour, which was chiefly occupied in the presentation of petitions. Among them was a petition from the churchwardens and parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. They stated that the affairs of the parish had for a long series of years been conducted in the most unsatisfactory manner, and that they had now become a subject of public notoriety; that certain differences had arisen between the parishioners and Mr. Michael Gibbs, which had now resulted in a litigation of which no man could see the termination, and that in consequence of this the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, was falling into ruins, and that no adequate provision was made for the payment of the officers of the church, including the respected rector. Under these circumstances the petitioners prayed that some general Act might be passed by which the rights and property of the parish might be adequately protected without recourse to so much wasteful litigation.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Customs Imports Duties Bill, the Auction Duties Bill, the Sugar Excise Duties Bill, and the Colonial Passengers Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There was not a sufficient number of members present at four o'clock to form a house.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Fitzgerald took the oaths and his seat for the county of Tipperary, in the room of the late Mr. Otway Cave.

THE CORN-LAWS.—Mr. VILLIERS postponed to the 20th inst. his Corn-Law motion.

CONDENMED SERMONS.—In reply to a question from Captain POLHILL, Sir J. Graham stated his belief that the course pursued on a late occasion by the Sheriffs of London, with respect to the admission of the public to the chapel of Newgate during the condemned service, had been adopted in consequence of misapprehension. He had thought it his duty to direct a prison inspector to proceed to the gaol of Newgate, and to institute a rigid inquiry as to the whole course of proceedings both on the Sunday and on the morning of the execution. He had not yet received any report from the inspector of persons, but when the evidence was laid before him he should not object to lay it on the table of the house. His opinion was that it would be desirable to introduce some legislative enactment on the subject.

MR. MAZZINI.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. BOUVIERE, said that he had caused inquiries to be made about the truth of the accusations which he had brought against Mr. Mazzini, on the faith of the report in the *Moniteur*. He had caused inquiries to be made of the judge who tried Ribiero and Caprioli in 1833, and of the public prosecutor who had conducted those trials. Their answers to the inquiries made were full, explicit, and direct; and they stated that no evidence was produced at the trial which implicated Mr. Mazzini in the least. Had he known at the time he made the original statement, the fact that Mr. Mazzini brought an action against a newspaper for repeating the charge, and much more if he had known what the impression of the judge who tried Ribiero, and that of the public prosecutor were, he would never have made the statement he did. He now thought it due to Mr. Mazzini to make the only and the best reparation in his power, namely, that the retraction should be as public as the accusation. This statement was received with loud cheers.

PHYSIC AND SURGERY BILL.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved the committal, *pro forma*, of his Physic and Surgery Bill, in order to allow him to make amendments in it, which he fully explained to the house. He now proposes that there shall be three colleges—the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the College of General Practitioners. He proposes, likewise, to amend the Apothecaries Act, and to obliterate every vestige of that system of apprenticeship which he conceives to be injurious and degrading to the profession. He proposes also to maintain the Council of Health in its present form, taking care that the general practitioners shall be represented in it, and that for this purpose two members of the College of General Practitioners shall be members of the Council of Health. The University of London is to be represented at the Council of Health either by its Chancellor or its Vice-Chancellor. After much discussion the bill was committed *pro forma*, and the proposed amendments introduced; the future stage having been moved by Sir JAMES GRAHAM for the 9th of June.

The house sat till nearly one o'clock, but nothing of interest occurred.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the Sugar Excise Duties Bill, the Auction Duties Repeal Bill, the Customs' Duties Bill, the Companies' Clauses Consolidation (England) Bill, the Companies' Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Bill, the Lands' Clauses Consolidation (England) Bill, the Lands' Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Bill, the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill, also to several private bills. Some conversation took place upon the propriety of making some regulations for the management of railway bills, and the house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—A long conversation took place upon a motion of Sir G. GREY, for a Select Committee to inquire and report whether any and which of the standing orders which are enforced in the case of Railway Bills in Great Britain are unnecessary, and ought to be dispensed with in the case of Railway Bills in Ireland. Some hon. members proposed to rescind the decision to which the house had come on the Great Western (Ireland) Railway Bill, but no step was taken upon it, and the motion of Sir G. Grey was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he should move a Call of the House on Thursday, the 22nd.

MR. HUTT then brought forward his motion, that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider a resolution for admitting corn, the growth of Australia, at the same duty as that of Canada.—A long debate followed, which was closed by Sir R. PEEL and Lord HOWICK.

On the division the numbers were—

For the motion	94
Against it	147

The house then adjourned at half-past eleven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. F. Mackenzie took the oaths and his seat for Peeblesshire. The following bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed:—The Great North of England (Clarence and Hartlepool Junction

Railway Bill, the Guildford Junction Railway Bill, the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Bill, the London and Brighton Railway (Horsham Branch) Bill, and the Gravesend and Rochester Railway Bill.

The Bodham Harbour Bill, the Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington and Colne Extension Railway Bill, and the Stoke-upon-Trent Market Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. GIBSON moved, "that in all cases in which the members of a committee on a railway bill, or group of bills, shall be reduced to four, the proceedings on such bill or group of bills shall be suspended until the Committee of Selection shall have discharged one of the said four members from further attendance on the said committee." The hon. member said he considered this resolution necessary, in order to give satisfaction to the public, and deal out even-handed justice. A discussion ensued, in which Lord G. Somers, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Ward, Mr. G. Vernon, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Brotherton, and several other members took part; after which the motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—Sir R. PEEL moved that the house at its rising do adjourn until Thursday, the 15th inst. Several Members.—Friday, Friday. (Hear.) Sir R. PEEL said he must adhere to the day he had originally named, as he had a motion to bring forward on Thursday.—The motion was then agreed to.

In answer to a question by Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, Sir R. PEEL said he wished to proceed with the bill relating to banking in Ireland and Scotland without delay.

In answer to a question by an hon. member, Sir R. PEEL said he should propose on Friday next to take the Army and Navy Estimates.

In answer to a question from Mr. SHEIL, Sir G. CLERK said it was not intended by the Government to bring forward during the present session any general measure relating to pilotage.

Sir J. GRAHAM postponed, until the 9th of June, the second reading of the Parochial Settlement Bill.

ACADEMICAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—Sir J. GRAHAM rose and moved for leave to bring in a bill relating to academical institutions in Ireland. The right hon. baronet said the object her Majesty's Government had in view was to improve the condition and education of the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) He then proceeded to read the various reports which had been made on this important subject. At the present time not less than 395,000 children were educated in the national schools in Ireland. The question was, therefore, one of deep interest.—Sir J. GRAHAM then stated that the Government intended to found three provincial Colleges in Ireland—one at Cork, one at Galway, and the other at Belfast. The expense of building the three would, at the outside, be £100,000, and the annual endowment £6000. The Crown to have the nomination of the professors; but the principle would be to avoid all interference, positive or negative, with religious scruples. (Hear.) After stating some other details, Sir James Graham concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty to endow three Colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland. (Cheers.)—Mr. WYSE spoke generally upon the subject of Education, and supported the bill.—Mr. ROSS believed the measure would give great satisfaction in Ireland.—Mr. BELLEW also approved of the bill.—Mr. ROCHE spoke in favour of it, but thought it did not go far enough.—Sir R. INGLIS objected to an endowment for Education, except upon the principles of the Established Church. A more gigantic scheme of Godless education had never been proposed.—Mr. SHEIL advocated the bill.—Sir R. PEEL contended that if a condition of religious instruction were imposed, it would be impossible to establish a new system of academical instruction.—Mr. SHAW did not altogether approve of the measure, but he did not feel called upon to offer any opposition to it.—After some further discussion leave was given to bring in the bill, and the house, at a late hour, adjourned till Thursday next, the 15th inst.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The eve of Whitsuntide is not remarkable for much holiday demonstration: in the coming week all the world and his mother will be merry-making: in the present, the circle of pleasure only afforded a small segment for the select. But that was eminently *piquant*: quite an Olympic *bourse bouche*: the Chester race meeting. Of its sports, its *crossing* and *oustling*, and other matters of the like sort, essentially appertaining to it, we shall come to speak presently; first, offering our desultory notes and comments on the old City, the quaintest assemblage of bricks and mortar in Great Britain, or, probably, in the great globe itself. Horace says, it was not everybody's luck to go to Corinth in his time—and as, despite of railways, there may be people who have never seen Chester in ours, it is really doing them good service to tell what sort of a place it is. Suppose they should stand in need of such information, and seek it in Brookes's *Gazetteer* for instance, what do you suppose they would find there? That it is "the principal port of embarkation for Ireland," which is as near the fact as, that Primrose-hill is the spot from which we receive the principal supply of native oysters. Indeed, if the sea ever did visit the neighbourhood, it must have made its last call about the period when the *crustaceans* removed from the vicinity of Highgate and Hampstead. The peculiar character of this queer old place centres in its ways, topographically, not moral—the latter being those of cathedral towns in general; that is, conspicuously excellent. But its pathway is a thing quite out of the common way; a contrivance that puts to shame all that has ever been said or sung of the chivalry of politeness. It is neither more nor less than this, that the inhabitants have thrown open their first floors for the accommodation of the whole human family. The citizen of Chester provides a street in front of his residence, for the passage of carriages, and carts, and quadrupeds, as is the custom in all civilised communities, but he scorns to put his brother *on a level* with these. For his convenience, he confiscates his personal pride and circumstance, and gives him his drawing-room for a *trottoir*. If this be too abstruse for Cockney comprehension, let our City friends imagine the state apartments of Devonshire House substituted for the Piccadilly flats, and they will have some idea of the scale on which pedestrianism is conducted on the banks of the Dee. Here, however, it is fit to observe—to prevent mistakes—that the populace of this most courteous of burghs share with their fellows the passions that all flesh is heir to. Once upon a time, we were present at an election within its walls, and happened to arrive at the bridge just as a party of free and independent voters had thrown General Grosvenor's carriage over the battlements, and were cheering the equipage as it floated down the river. Naturally we inquired why they had done so? and received for answer, "Because they thought the General was in it!" We take it that, as a sample of our apology, this is *unique*.

They have a belief in Cheshire that, in the event of a drought, there would be a specific for it in the announcement of racing on the Rhoodee. So far as individual experience enables us to form an opinion, the persuasion is well founded: we have rarely or ever assisted at a meeting on the course, without being convinced that waterproof clothing is a mere affair of imagination; an invention that laughs science to scorn. Of course it rained during the present anniversary, and as hard as it could during the Cup race, by way of climax. The races began on Tuesday, and concluded yesterday; but the whole interest was absorbed by the event aforesaid, which took place on Wednesday. In the good old times, the Cup used to be a good old family affair, for which the neighbouring nobility and gentry having race horses, sent them to race as a point of etiquette. Now they have changed all that; and if there be one issue on the turf more "miscellaneous" than another, it is the Chester Handicap. To crown all, on Wednesday last, it was won by a "cock-tail"—but this is jumping to a conclusion. Being a matter of more suspicion—to use parliamentary language—than any yearly put upon the course, it commands more patronage of the ring than any, not even the Derby excepted. In quality, the Epsom books may be the heaviest, but in quantity, the speculation on the Trades' Cup would be found to have the pull. This year it was prodigious: not less than fifty horses were publicly backed for it, and when it was had in observance that the winner was never mentioned in the market, nor any where else till the day, what a harvest it must have been for the "legs!" The occasion drew together the whole world of racing, amateurs and professional; and the hour of four drew to the post a field of twenty—by no means keeping the word of promise to the hope or the eye. Lord George Bentinck, as usual, was fugleman—a post for which he is peculiarly qualified. Excellent well did he marshal his troop—and at the signal of the lowered flags, off they went like rockets. The race was run all through with great severity—all through which a half-bred giving weight to many good thorough-breds of his year—had the best of it, and won in a canter. Here is a problem for your turf philosophy. Intrepid, the winner, last year ran ten times, including two walks over—and was beaten for but four of his engagements. He carried 6st. 6lb. as a four-year-old, but nobody ever thought about him, and he was at 40 to 1 at starting! Thus was the greatest sporting issue of the racing season of 1845 decided in favour of an animal with the ignominious title of a "cock-tail." To such complexion does the science of handicapping bring the mighty of the turf. The conclusion of the Cup race was the signal for the tens of thousands to take to their heels, as if the gentleman in black was entitled to the hindmost. "And wherefore this hot haste?" inquires the reader. Because in the race week every man, woman, and child, at Chester, adopts as a motto and a social compact, the last words of Marmon!

BETTING AT CHESTER—WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

2 to 1 agst Idas (t)	14 to 1 agst Pam	40 to 1 agst Laird o' Cockpen
5 to 1 — J. Day's lot (t)	20 to 1 — Pantasa	(t)
10 to 1 — Weatherbit	33 to 1 — Ironmaster (t)	60 to 1 — Young Eclipse (t)
12 to 1 — Forth's lot (t)	40 to 1 — Clear the Way (t)	50 to 1 — Kedger (t)

AQUATICS.

The 24th, 25th, and 26th of June have at length been fixed for the Royal Thames Regatta.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—The season for this distinguished club promises, from the number of yachts entered, to be the most brilliant witnessed for several years past. There are at present at the grand rendezvous upwards of 100, and several new ones approaching towards completion.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The Earl of Fitzhardinge has presented this distinguished club with a silver cup, value £50, to be sailed for by yachts the property of members, and in the contest to be manned and steered by them exclusively. This match will be an amateur one indeed. The 17th of June has been fixed for the contest.

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Grosvenor Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 30 added.

Mr. Mostyn's Almada, 4 yrs (Marlow) 1

Mr. Collett's Coranna, 6 yrs 2

Match, 100 sovs; Mr. Fowler's The Witch (Calloway) beat Mr. Halford's Outcast in a canter.

Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. Two miles.

Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Queen Pomare (Holmes) 1

Mr. F. R. Price's Lena (allowed 3lb) 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Thrice round.

Mr. Salvins's Alice Hawthorn, aged (Templeman) 1

Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, aged 2

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 50 added. Heats.

Mr. Meikland's Freeman, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (Riley) 1

Lord Stanley's Psalm Singer, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb 2

WEDNESDAY.

This being the all-important day of the week on which the "Tradesmen's Plate" or "Cup" was to be decided, it led to the customary excitement in and about Chester.

The Two-year-old Sweepstakes or 25 sovs each. Five furlongs.

Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice (Whitehouse) 1

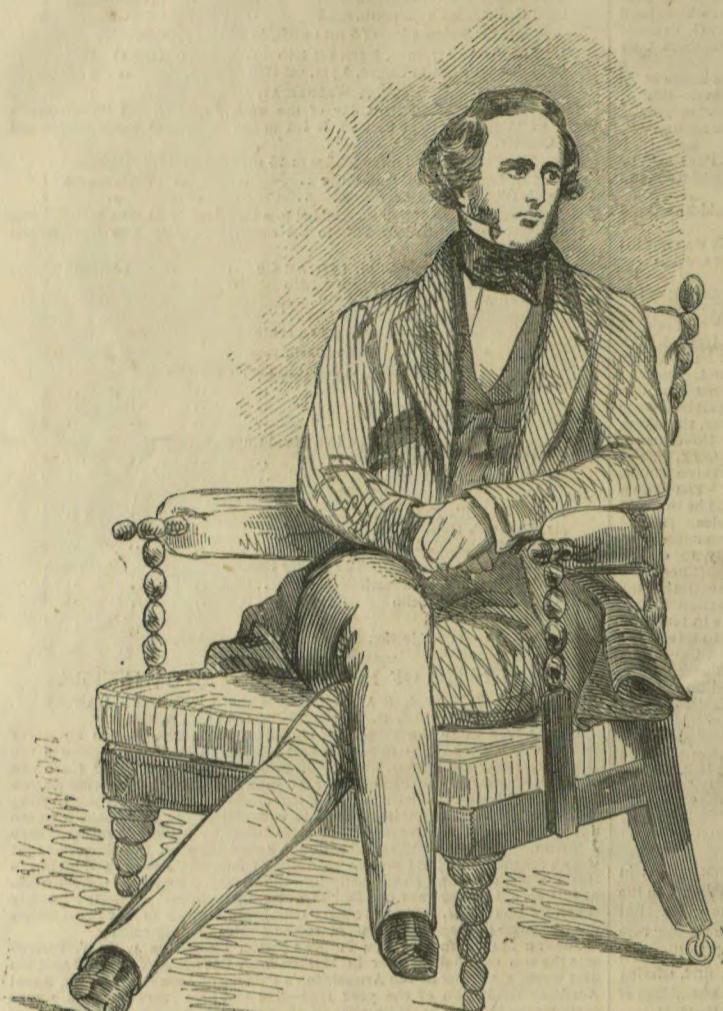
Mr. J. O'Brien's The Traveller 2

The Tradesmen's Plate of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs each. Twice round, from the Grosvenor Post to the coming-in-chair. One hundred and twenty-three subs.

Mr. Skerratt's Intrepid (h b), 4 yrs, 6st 6lb (Arthur) 1

Mr. Gully's St. Lawrence, aged, 6st 9lb 2

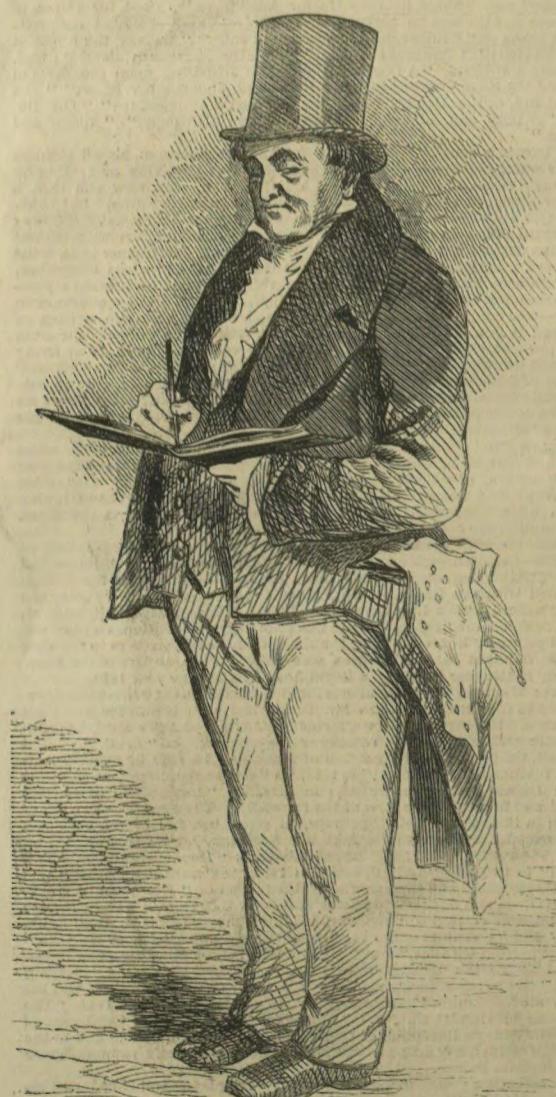
Mr. Mostyn's Milton, 4 yrs, 6



William Collins 30 May 1844,

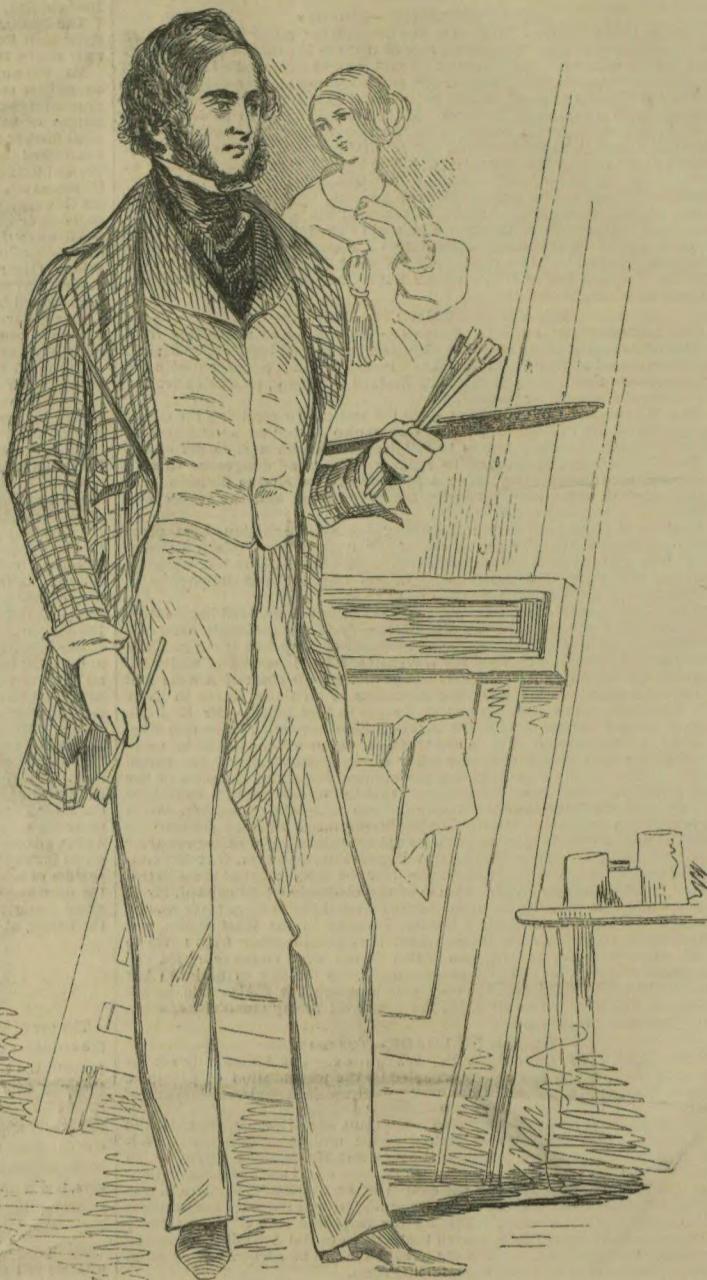
W. COLLINS, ESQ., R.A.,

Ascot Heath;" in 1839, "The Melton Hunt," with some six and thirty portraits in it; in 1840, "The Queen on Horseback," attended by Lord Melbourne and the Lords in Waiting; and, in 1841, "A Party at Ranton Abbey, the Shooting Lodge of the Earl of Lichfield," the last of his works in his



J. M. W. Turner

J. M. W. TURNER, ESQ., R.A.



F. GRANT, ESQ., A.R.A.

artist of the highest excellency in that branch of the art. He has since performed wonders; and, in the present Exhibition, carries the palm away, for female portraits, from all competitors. No one can come near him. He paints a female face with all the delicacy of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and inserts a background with all the warmth and frankness of Gainsborough. His Miss Singleton is a charming three-quarter portrait—lady-like and unconstrained in action, with a sweet expression, and most admirably coloured. "The Two Sisters," are however still better—portraiture rising into ideality; while parts of his "Master Fraser on his Pony"—the head of the boy especially—cannot but command our warmest admiration.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

This is the seventy-seventh Exhibition of the Royal Academy since its formation, in 1769, and the eighth since its removal to Trafalgar-square. It is, on the whole, an average Exhibition. We remember many better within the last twenty years, to say nothing of a prior period, when Lawrence bewitched us with his female portraits, and the works of Wilkie required a railing before them to keep an admiring multitude from doing an unwilling injury to a work of art. We have seen a better Exhibition within the last five

Francis Grant
May 5

first style, for about this time he began to feel his strength, and the portrait of Lady Glenlyon, in the Exhibition of 1842, established his name as an

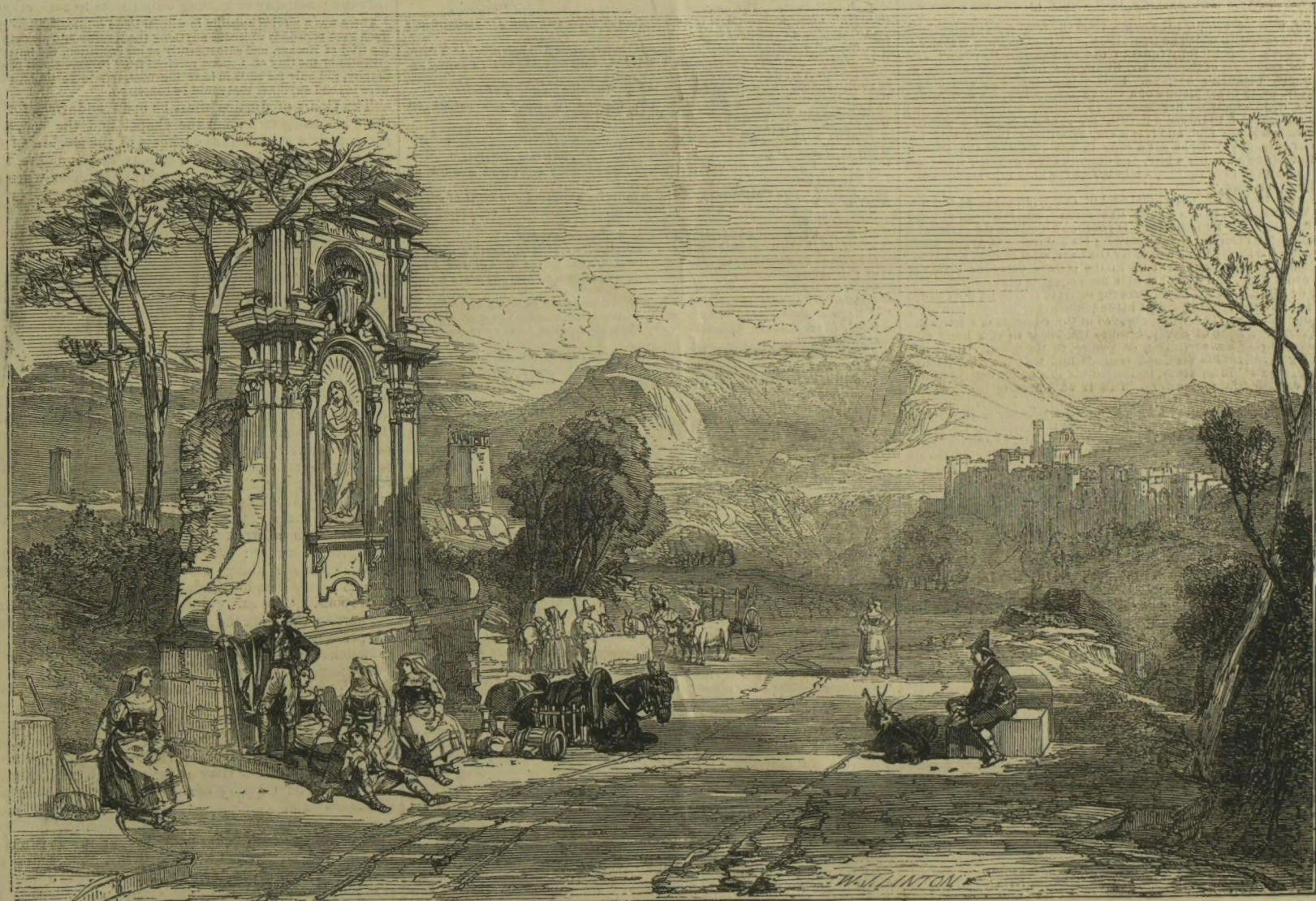


D. Maclise

D. MACLISE, ESQ., R.A.



SCENE FROM THE LIFE OF THE DUC DE BIRON.—PAINTED BY G. LANCE.



VIEW NEAR GURNELO CONTRADA DI SORA, KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—PAINTED BY W. LEITCH.

years, for the present one is much in the condition of the Irish people, suffering extremely from the system of *absenteeism*. Landseer, with his hands in the brick and mortar of a new house, has found time, and that barely too, we are told, for a single picture. Eastlake, engaged in the duties of more than one office, falls back on the "Comus" of a former year; and Mulready, engaged constantly in drawing on wood, rummages his studio for a picture he had by him—painted fifteen years ago! and the crayon sketch of a subject already familiar to us in the finished picture; while Macilise, busy with his fresco, for the July Exhibition, in Westminster Hall, has lacked leisure for any other work. Now that Wilkie is no more, we can ill put up with one subject and one only from the fascinating pencil of Edwin Landseer, while a sketch from Mulready, however excellent, can ill repay the spectator, who expects a finished work from the hand he has so much reason to admire. Critics, it is true, are easily disappointed, and an admiring public perhaps expects too much. Why should Landseer paint so little, Eastlake and Mulready remain so idle, and Macilise disappoint us altogether?

The council has assigned the place of honour in the present exhibition to the single work of Edwin Landseer—a picture without a name, a kind of "Good Shepherd," a commission, it is understood, from Sir Robert Peel. In the right hand part of the picture is seen a rude figure in stone of Christ on the Cross, and before this figure a "Good Shepherd" is represented kneeling, with his flock of sheep around him, and his dogs not far distant, by his cap and crook. The story is, therefore, very small—the sentiment and execution everything. It is really a very fine picture, though the sheep, in dexterity of touch, are hardly equal to the well-known picture of "The Tethered Ram," and the stone cross and figure are a little too large for the surrounding portions. The "Good Shepherd," however, is beyond all praise, a stretch of pinion beyond Mr. Landseer's usual flight, from which we may augur well of his success hereafter in the higher branches of his calling.

Mr. Eastlake's picture has all the usual excellencies, and all the year-after-year deficiencies of his style and treatment—nay, more, it is hardly equal to "the height of that great argument" he has chosen—the noble conclusion of Milton's "Masque of Comus." Pure and refined in its conception, and careful in its execution, it yet wants that presiding something which would place it at once in the regions of high art. The painter is scarcely spiritual enough for the poet whose conception he embodies, and we have, moreover, a repetition of the same ideal excellence of face unworthy of the inventive powers of Mr. Eastlake's pencil. The winged boys want the spirituality of Sir Joshua's circle of winged heads, now under Mr. Eastlake's charge in the National Gallery, and the hands of the female figure (Psyche, we suppose) are of too fleshy a substance, and, what is more, of too large a size for the possessor.

Mr. Etty deals, as before, in Loves and Graces, dipped in the colours of the rainbow, and fresh from a banquet of Provence roses. "Come to me and I will give you flesh," was the cry of a wild MacGregor to an eagle that soared above his head in one of his native fastnesses. Come to me and I will give you flesh, Mr. Etty might make his cry to the Loves and Graces of poetic fancy, for no one can paint flesh as he can paint it. He has here a subject from L'Allegro—"Zephyr with Aurora Playing," for he has got tired of "Comus" for a time. Mr. Etty has a frolic pencil, and this is one of the best works we have lately seen from his hand. Eastlake and Etty combined, would make one great painter. The purity of the one would keep down the occasional impurity of the other, and Etty's colour would give a glow divine to the cold clay-like execution of Mr. Eastlake's pencil.

Mr. Howard (R.A.) is here again in one of his unhappy dotages—it is pleasant, however, to see, that if he has lost his early mantle, it has fallen on the shoulders of one who wears it with a becoming grace. The "Sabrina" of Mr. Frost is fine conception of Milton's meaning in his Masque; well grouped, full of fine feeling, and in parts very delicately painted. At first sight it will pass for a Howard, before

That sprightly ease
Which marks security to please

had altogether left him. But Mr. Frost must not remain content with the fame this picture will acquire him; he must forsake, moreover, the servile paths of imitation, and fly a flight hereafter with unborrowed wings.

Mulready's little picture is excellent in its way, full of fine colour, and full of character, indicating a story rather than telling it. A boy is seen seated at a table, with an illustrated edition of a "Big Ha' Bible" before him. He has a child on his knee, represented in the act of starting forward with childish exultation of constrained delight—we say constrained, because the boy alone keeps the child from leaping altogether from his knee. All the little accessories are admirable—the fire with the ample pot upon it, the chimney-piece with the painted figures on its shelf, the back of the person who is taking in the bread at the door—all are happy. It is really, we add again, admirable in its way.

Collins has a picture embodying a humorous incident, and called in the catalogue, "Fetching the Doctor." A boy has just alighted from the back of a rough shaggy pony, at the door of a villager, Dr. Locock. He has knocked, and the Doctor has come down with a light in his hand to hear what he has to say. The expression on the boy's face, as seen by the effect of the Doctor's light, is most excellent. Nor is the Doctor's face without those extraordinary torturings of muscle, produced in all our faces when newly awakened from a heavy sleep, and at an unusual hour. The whole story is well told, and the painting firmer than is usually observable, in the later style of this admirable artist.

Leslie has a small picture, called "The Heiress"—representing a well-proportioned room, furnished in the purest taste, with two female figures seated, and a third in her walking dress, who has newly entered the room, followed by a page with a letter on a silver tray. Story there is none, but the taste is excellent, and the several parts throughout are painted in the finished style of an old Dutch painter. Articles of elegance abound about the room, and a full length figure of a man, by Van Somer, is seen on one part of the wall, and a three-quarter portrait in a wig, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in another. The young lady, "The Heiress," is very lovely, and is supposed to be tormented with offers. This is a superior picture to the scene from "Molière," by the same artist, hanging here as a pendant to it, but which, if we recollect aright, we have seen before in Mr. Sheepshanks' keeping.

Mr. Webster, who has acquired the name, from the frequency of his school subjects, and the skill with which he treats them, of "Do the Boys Webster," has here a "Dame's School," fully equal to the well-known "Frown" and "Smile," in the collection of the late Mr. Knott, and now, since the sale, at Christie's, in Mr. Bicknell's keeping. It is full of incident, and differs throughout from every other picture of a village school that we can call to memory. The child repeating her lessons to herself, and the little girl wholly intent at learning to thread a needle, are pictures within a picture. We have but one fault to find, and it is a very small one, though of some moment in our eyes. Why did he put a cane in the hands of the school-mistress? Shenstone gives her a bird, and describes the children when out of school as shaping, in their fancies, a tree before the door into village rods, and "tingling at the view."

We must own to having felt a good deal of disappointment at the pictures by Sir William Allen in this year's Exhibition. His "Nelson at Cape St. Vincent Boarding the San Nicolas" is poor and petty in its style and treatment; and his "Peter the Great Teaching his Subjects the Art of Ship-Building" a little too showy in its action for the Czar, who worked as a common shipwright. But the Russian faces in the picture carry the stamp of their nation about them, and Allen has here been equal to himself.

"The Duc de Biron," of Mr. Lance, has the merit of telling its own story, without the aid of words. The incident in the picture may be new, however, to many of our readers. The Duke, enraged at the contents of a letter he has received from the Duke of Savoy, crushes the letter in one hand and grasps his sword, in the act of vowed vengeance, in the other. His sister, who is standing by, seizes his arm, and reminds him that the King (Henry IV., of France) whose life he seeks, had saved his life, at the battle of Fontaine-Française, with this very sword. This is an affecting incident, and Mr. Lance has made the most of it.

Mr. Leitch's landscape, engraved for our present number (a view in the Kingdom of Naples, near Ournelo Contrada di Sora) is a charming picture, in the manner of the late Sir Augustus Calcott. Nor has Mr. Leitch lost sight in the picture before us, of Unwins and Penry Williams. The figures are cleverly disposed about the foreground, and the story—a kind of Halt—is appropriate in every part to the surrounding scenery.

We shall return to the Royal Academy Exhibition in our next week's number. A careful examination is required for anything like criticism, and such has been the crowded state of the rooms during the present week, that incivility was almost necessary to get one near a picture of any name.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—On Thursday the anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated at St. Paul's. Owing to the announcement that His Royal Highness Prince Albert would be present, the attendance was exceedingly great. Amongst the stewards on the occasion were His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Waterford, Viscount Beresford, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, &c., &c. Full choral service, accompanied by the organ, was performed, and at the conclusion, the committee, stewards, and others, repaired to Merchant Tailors' Hall, where the annual dinner took place.

EARLY LUXURIES.—Peaches were on Wednesday sold at Covent-garden market at 5s. each.

VISITORS TO THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Mr. Wordsworth and Mr. Rogers, the celebrated poets, visited the Royal Exchange on Tuesday, and went over the extensive establishment of Lloyd's. Although the author of "The Pleasures of Memory" is well known in the city, from his connection with the bank of Rogers, Olding, and Co., still the visit of "Sam Rogers," as he is familiarly but with respectful deference called in business, with his contemporary Wordsworth, could not fail to attract attention.

SECESSION OF MR. GREY PORTER FROM THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Grey Porter has seceded from the Repeal Association. Mr. Grey Porter assigns, as the reason of his resignation, that he has discovered, from the speeches at the recent Dundalk demonstration, that Mr. O'Connell is determined, at all hazards, to have Repeal, and that no concessions which the Imperial Parliament may, or can make, will divert him from his purpose. Mr. Grey Porter has no sympathy with this feeling. He thinks that the Imperial Legislature could, were it so disposed, administer the affairs of Ireland quite as beneficially and satisfactorily to the Irish people, as a Parliament is located in College-green.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 11.—Whitsuntide, or Pentecost, from the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles.

MONDAY, 12.—Lord Stafford beheaded, 1641.

TUESDAY, 13.—Old May Day.

WEDNESDAY, 14.—Henry Grattan died, 1820.

THURSDAY, 15.—Rapin died, 1725.

FRIDAY, 16.—Titus Oates convicted of perjury, 1685.

SATURDAY, 17.—Talleyrand died, 1838.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 17.						
Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
h. m. 6 24	h. m. 5 44	h. m. 6 6	h. m. 6 29	h. m. 5 52	h. m. 7 18	h. m. 7 45
h. m. 8 21	h. m. 8 58	h. m. 9 31	h. m. 10 4	h. m. 10 35		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Son of Ink," Ipswich.—We do not know the date when the "nick" was first cast in printing type; in all probability, it was an early improvement; for it is one of those pretty contrivances for saving labour which experience has introduced into every art, and which are as valuable for diminishing the cost of production as the more elaborate inventions of machinery."

"A Two Years' Subscriber," near Penzance.—The "Flute Preceptor" and the song in question may be obtained, by order, of any music-seller.

"Pittore."—Mr. Ackermann, 96, Strand, purchases drawings of artists. Our rate of remuneration for contributions varies with their merit.

"X. Y. Z."—The London and Birmingham Railway runs by a tunnel at Kensal-green, north of the Cemetery.

"J. J."—Liverpool.—The subject suggested has been omitted for want of room.

"T. O."—Bishopsgate-street Without, will see by our present number that we are not unmindful of "the many poor of Great Britain and Ireland."

"A Subscriber," River-view-terrace.—It is not usual to divulge the authorship of literary contributions published anonymously.

"Rara Avis."—We shall be glad to engrave our correspondent's namesake, on the arrival of the specimen.

"John Harrison."—See No. 88 of our journal for a description of the Atmospheric Railway.

"H. M."—"James's Novels" is correct; the possessive s is only dropped when the noun ends with double s; as "righteousness' sake."

The Editors of the "Bromley Magazine" are thanked for Nos. I. and II. of their miscellany, the staple of which is by the pupils of Mr. Rawes's Academy; the papers on botany are excellent.

"E. L."—South Wales.—The present circulation of the journal in question is within 3 or 400 of 25,000 copies.

"Allegro," Dorchester.—The concluding number of our present volume will be published on June 28 next; the Index, Title-page, &c., will be given with the first number of the next volume.

"A Constant Reader," West Malling.—St. George was adopted as the patron of soldiers by the English Crusaders, for the succour which he was supposed to have afforded them at the siege of Antioch. As such, Edward III. made him patron of the Order of the Garter; and he thus gradually became considered as the patron of chivalry, and the tutelar saint of England.

"Sweepstakes."—Not at present.

"L. M. N."—The ingenious author of "The Bible in Spain" is, we believe, in good health.

"D. S."—Glasgow.—The first Waverley Ball was given in Edinburgh last spring; and on July 8, a similar fête was given at Willis's Rooms, St. James's.

"A Well-wisher."—We are ever anxious to gratify "the fair portion of our readers"; but the list of drawing-room dresses would occupy more room than we can possibly spare.

"A Correspondent" is thanked for the sketch of the Stulz Monument, which shall appear anon.

"J. A."—The account of the six-oared match at Eton reached us too late for insertion.

"Hibernicus" is thanked for the hint.

"Vicesimus."—Dr. Elliotson's work on Physiology and Anatomy is a first-rate production.

"G. C."—Middleton.—The charge for our journal is 6s. 6d. per quarter, paid in advance.

"A. M. S."—Trafficking in presentations to Christ's Hospital, by receiving money, or other consideration, by an order of Court, dated Jan. 8, 1830, disqualifies the child named in the presentation, from being admitted into the hospital; and any Governor implicated in any part of the transaction will for ever be disqualified from granting a presentation. We do not find the name in question in the Post-office Directory.

"Melskham."—Laughing and talking in church are highly indecorous, though reproof from the pulpit may subject the clergyman to the charge of eccentricity.

"J. O. R. N."—Sheerness, is thanked for the sketch of the vessel: a few details would be also acceptable.

"Podex" is too oracular.

"T. W."—East Smithfield.—The Duke of Wellington completed his 76th year on Thursday week.

"J. A. S."—Poole.—The necessity of residence is superseded by license.

"J. H."—Llangollen.—Chess is unexceptionable. Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess" is an excellent first book.

"J. N. A."—Prudhoe.—Order of any bookseller, price 3s., coloured, in a case.

"M. N. O."—Yorkshire.—St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, will be found described in Nos. 90, 135, and 139 of our journal.

"Y. B."—should apply to the Income-tax Commissioners of the district.

"A Subscriber" should consult Senefelder and Raucourt's Treatises on Lithography, both translated into English.

"A Wanderer" is thanked for the sketch.

"J. R. H."—Ryde.—We already have a correspondent in "the island."

"Sarah Harrop," Chester.—The "Cyclopaedia of Practical Receipts."

"A Tailor," on reaching the metropolis, will readily meet with a work on "The Art of Cutting."

"G. J. R."—Corfe Castle.—The sketches have been omitted for want of room.

"E. H."—Ipswich.—We have no intention, at present, of engraving the Custom House.

"H. P."—Mr. Bunn's address is Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

"W. H. C."—York, begs to inform a correspondent that Hogarth's print of the March to Finchley, in 1745, with the S left out of the title of the King of Prussia, is valuable; very few having been worked from the plate before the error was discovered.

"Caddis."—The common trout has been found weighing as much as 15 lbs.

"A Regular Subscriber."—A divorce can only be obtained by Act of Parliament, the expense of which is great; the time depends on the nature of the evidence.

"J. H."—Bilston.—The Camera Obscura may be seen at the Adelaide Gallery, or Polytechnic Institution. The other exhibition named is closed.

"F. S."—Huddersfield.—Mr. Carus Wilson's case has already been detailed in our journal.

"Y. T."—wishes to ascertain whether levees were not, prior to 1821, held at Dublin Castle on Sundays, exclusively.

"C. J. G."—The second named Assurance-office.

"Frank Johnson," Stamford.—The central span between the piers of the Hungerford Suspension Bridge is 67½ feet, being 110 feet wider than the Menai Bridge. See our last number.

"A Subscriber," Plymouth.—The title is given by virtue of the office.

"J. S. T."—Carlisle.—The person would, certainly, not be eligible to the office named.

"T. H. W."—Bermondsey.—The emoluments are too varied and uncertain to be enumerated.

"Beppo," Cork.—"Rococo" is antiquated, old fashioned.

"Gipsy Queen," St. Columb.—The mistletoe is found on other trees besides the oak; the apple, for instance.

"A Correspondent," Stamford.—The price of the Paging Machines varies from £60 upwards, and £30 per annum for the use of the same to the patentee.

"A Constant Reader," Derby.—should consult an agent for patents.

"A Foreign Lady, and an Old Subscriber."—The engravings will a year shortly.

"B. B."—The dewlap is the loose skin that hangs from the coat of the ox, &c.

"Zaccheus."—The triple leg on the reverse of the Manz halfpenny is the arms of the Isle of Man, substituted for a ship, on the Scots obtaining possession of the country, with the Western Islands. These arms are Gules, three armed legs proper, or rather argent, conjoined in fess, at the upper part of the thigh, fleshed in triangle, garnished and spurred topaz. It is said of the three legs, that with the toe of the one the islanders spurn Ireland, with the spur of the other they kick at Scotland, and with the third they bow to England. The Latin legend implies wherever it falls it will stand.

Monument to the Duke of Sussex, Kensal-green.—The stone was supplied by the Haytor Granite Company, from their Fogginton Quarry, Dartmoor, Devon: the top stone weighs eight tons, and the other four about fifteen tons; total, upwards of twenty-three tons.

"V. Z."—"Quod Sacra," is as to sacred things; but the meaning of the phrase depends upon the context. The quotation was misprinted, and is not sense. "Macdonnell's Dictionary of Quotations" is a serviceable work.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The questions can be decided by reference to a gazetteer of the United States, which we have not at hand.

MONEY MARKET.—The Railway List enclosed to us, by a correspondent, is one of the most clear and readily to be understood that is issued. It is impossible to simplify anything so plain.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1845.

The Court of Aldermen has been compelled to take notice of the loud expression of the disgust of the public, at the late scene in Newgate, and of the discussion it has caused in Parliament. At the meeting of the Court on Tuesday last, some explanations were given by the parties immediately concerned, which had the effect of placing the matter in a worse light than before; inasmuch as everybody confessed to the grossest negligence in the discharge of their duty. There have been two orders issued by the Court itself, against the practice of admitting the public to the chapel of the gaol—one in 1825, the other in 1842; but, with a mode of doing business, peculiar, we should think, to the Corporation of London, the first order was never communicated to the Governor of the prison—the very person of all others who ought to have known it—and the second was never sent to any of the Sheriffs who succeeded those of the year in which it was issued! We should like to see the Merchant's or Banker's establishment in London, in which such bungling and neglect would be tolerated for one moment; and we should like also to be informed, why the business of the public, for which these officers receive honours and emoluments, cannot be as well attended to? There seems to have been the most superb indifference to anything like duty on all hands, though the Town Clerk is kind enough to take the greatest share of the blame upon himself. The statements of the Sheriffs, in explanation of the affair, are as extraordinary as all the rest of the transaction. Mr. Sheriff Hunter acknowledged "the propriety of the observations that had been made in the High Court of Parliament," and that "the Sheriffs were gratified with the interference ordered by the Secretary of State into the whole matter." As those observations contained an exceedingly strong condemnation from every speaker, of the conduct of all concerned, it is strange that Mr. Sheriff Hunter's colleague should assert, immediately after the above acknowledgments, that "the Sheriffs did not admit they had committed any act of which they were ashamed"; that "everything that had been done, was done after due reflection, and advisedly"; and that he defied any one to say that they had done anything wrong. All that had been done, he was prepared manfully to defend." This is chivalrous certainly, but does not appear to be "absolute wisdom." What is wrong, is wrong; all the defending in the world will not alter its character, and if it was done "advisedly, and after due reflection," it is just so much the less excusable. But we are happy to think that the end of these abuses is near at hand. A conversation took place in the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, which pretty well settles the matter; in answer to a question on the subject from Captain Polhill, Sir James Graham said, after touching somewhat lightly on the disregard by the Corporation authorities, of their own regulations—

He was bound to state, as to the former part of the subject, that his attention having been painfully called to great irregularities on the preaching, not only of the last condemned sermon, but also on the morning of the execution (hear, hear), he had, in the exercise of the power vested in him as Secretary of State under the Prisons Act, directed one of the principal inspectors to proceed to Newgate, and to institute a strict and rigid inquiry into all the transactions that occurred, both on the Sunday and the morning of the execution. That report, founded on evidence, he had not yet received, but when it was, he should be prepared to

"Appalling Accident," the Coroner would be busy, and the penny-a-liners and the papers would make a fortune by the event.

The happy ignorance with which the Cockneys embark in an already over-crowded boat amounts really to something remarkable; not a suspicion crosses them that they are courting their own destruction, and that they escape it by no merit of their own. We have seen seamen who had many times crossed the Atlantic exhibit dismay at the spectacle of the rocking and swaying mass; the smart linen-draper's shopman would think it a want of "pluck" to show any such apprehension; but the Tar is right and Titmouse is wrong; one knows the danger from being able to comprehend the circumstances; the other's indifference is not courage but ignorance. Till some fatality as great as that at Yarmouth occurs on the river we do not expect the Government or the City will take any means of protecting the people against the consequences of their own carelessness. It is melancholy to think that in the recent case most of the victims might have escaped had they had but ordinary perception of the danger impending over them; perhaps it may do some good if we thus point out the perils that the same ignorance and carelessness are exposing people to in the other.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—It having been arranged for the Court to proceed to Claremont on Saturday, some of her Majesty's carriages and horses have been commanded to leave the Royal Mews on that morning, for the use of the Queen and the Prince Consort during their short stay in Surrey. According to present arrangements, her Majesty and his Royal Highness will leave the Euston Station, on the line of the South Western Railway, by a special train, for Gosport, on Monday morning, proceeding thence in the *Lightning*, Government steamer, to Osborne House, and returning the same afternoon. The object of the Royal visit to the Isle of Wight is for the purpose of inspecting the extensive alterations and improvements now in progress in the vicinity of her Majesty's newly purchased marine residence at Cowes.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The Queen had a concert on Monday evening at Buckingham Palace. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, arrived at half-past nine o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson), and the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden (attended by Baroness de Strumfeder and Baron de Schreckenstein), arrived shortly afterwards. Later in the evening, Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsburg, Prince George, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, arrived. The general company were ushered into the Picture Gallery. At ten o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward to the saloon, which had been fitted up for the concert. The Royal Family and the other distinguished visitors followed, and the performance commenced. Supper was served in the dining-room.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—Her Majesty again held a Levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, at which numerous presentations took place. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince George, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince of Leiningen and Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsburg, attended the levee.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert intend proceeding to Osborn House, her Majesty's late purchase at the Isle of Wight, on Monday next, going down to Gosport by special train on the South-Western Railway, and embarking from the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard on board the *Lightning* steam tender, which vessel is ordered round from Woolwich specially for the purpose of conveying the Royal party to the island. Her Majesty's stay at Osborn, we believe, will be short, but in consequence of his youth he had been pardoned, his sentence being commuted to a term of imprisonment. His execution was for the murder of an attendant in prison.

The *Duke of Sussex* steamer, belonging to the New Commercial Packet Company, was wrecked off Boulogne on Saturday night, in consequence of having sprung a leak. The passengers, upwards of 20 in number, and also the crew, were happily saved. The captain succeeded in running the wreck ashore. The occurrence took place near the spot where the *Amphitrite* was lost in 1833. There is scarcely a portion of the ship which is not strained, and many of her planks are started. She is a very old vessel.

Advices from Batavia, of the 20th of December, make mention of

accidents having been received there of fresh troubles in the high country of Padang. Troops were at once dispatched to the scene of disorder, and had

made themselves masters of the district. The latest correspondence an-

nounced the destruction of some villages by incendiaries.

A grand banquet is to be given to the leading members of the Cabinet, and a large party of the Conservative Peers, on the 17th instant, at Gold-

smiths' Hall.

The branch railroad from Woking to Guildford is completed, and

has been opened to the public.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 16th ult says: "The Sublime Porte has just come to a decision, in virtue of which ten commissions are named to visit the provinces of the interior, for the purpose of receiving the complaints and demands of the inhabitants, inquiring into the wants and resources of each locality, and collecting with care information calculated to enlighten the Government, and enable it to adopt efficacious measures to ameliorate the condition of the country, secure the welfare of all classes of the population, open new modes of communication, encourage agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, create useful and charitable establishments, and render education general, &c."

The papers received by the West India mail mention that the first

Jamaican railway is progressing rapidly towards completion; and it is satis-

factory to learn that the fifty men sent out from England to carry out the

undertaking, have all continued in excellent health, although exposed daily

to the sun's rays, and working the line through a marshy district, where

mosquitoes must necessarily prevail.

According to the *Frankfurter Journal*, the official reports of the

damages caused by the recent inundations in Bohemia contain the most

disastrous accounts. Five districts in particular have experienced immense

losses. In that of Leitmeritz alone not less than 40 villages were destroyed.

Out of the 170 houses in the village of Kehl, not one was spared; and half

of the hamlet of Lieben, principally inhabited by Jews, was carried away.

A century will scarcely suffice to repair the damage.

The Diet at Coblenz has declared in favour of the protective system

of commercial policy. It appears that the visit of the King of Prussia has

been postponed.

Among the many new things that steam brings from abroad are

new potatos, some of which have been brought by the steamer *Clyde*, from

Bermuda.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Journal* states that the

Court of Wurtemberg and the head of the house of Hohenzollern are in treaty

respecting a matrimonial alliance between the Crown Prince of that king-

dom and a Russian Princess.

According to a letter from Alexandria the youngest daughter of the

Pacha of Egypt is to be married to Kaimel Bey, one of the Pacha's aide-de-

camps. A French house at Marseilles received from the Pacha an order for

a handsome necklace, which they have sent out, the cost of which is not

less than 200,000 dollars. The postal convention with Egypt has not been

ratified.

The *Commerce* states that the accounts of the famine which continues to

prevail in the district of Arva, in Hungary, are filled with details truly horrible.

Men and beasts are living on the same aliment, and lately, on a surgeon of

Zaziria making a *post mortem* examination of the body of a young man who

had died of hunger, he found in the stomach a quantity of undigested hay.

It appears from the investigation by Mr. Law, of the Insolvent

Debtors' Court, into the affairs of Mr. C. Matthews, that the estate will pay

a dividend of about 6d. in the pound.

A New York paper, by the last arrival, states that General Jackson

was in such a dangerous condition, that his death was hourly expected.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Alexandria, which

states that "a commission sent to Egypt by the Russian Government in the

year 1843, to study the important question of the possibility of disinfecting

by the effect of heat objects contaminated by the plague," has completely

succeeded in its object. It is no longer permitted to doubt that heat is one

of the most effective agents of disinfection, and one of the most easy of

being carried into effect—a fact calculated to modify essentially the quaran-

tine regulations.

A letter from Lucerne of the 1st gives an account of a curious sen-

tence, at Nidwald, upon a Lieutenant Nermann, who had joined the Free

Corps in the attack upon Lucerne. He is condemned to stand in the public

market place for four hours with a rod in his hand, then to be flogged with it, and afterwards to be imprisoned for six months, during which time he is

to receive "religious instruction."

On Tuesday night there was an incendiary fire in the premises, Little

Rope House Farm, Great Cornard, Suffolk, in the occupation of Mr. W.

Taylor. In about three hours the dwelling house, double barn, stables,

sheds and piggeries, with 6 horses, 17 pigs, and a quantity of poultry, 22

coombs of barley, and 7 of rye seed, fell a prey to the flames. Three men

who are suspected are remanded.

A letter from Warsaw, of April 25, states that the Emperor of Russia

has published a ukase, declaring that all Jews must lay aside their costume,

and assume the national one. No one can escape from the effects of this

decree longer than for five years from the present time, and even then only

by paying a sum of money.

It appears from the official list of petitions that the number presented

up to the present time in favour of the grant to Maynooth was 46 only,

signed by 15,483 persons, whilst there are no less than 7629 petitions against

the proposed endowment of that seminary, signed by the enormous number

of 982,865 persons.

The breaking up of the ice in Canada has been attended with sad re-

sults. Such has been its movement over the falls of Niagara, accompanied

by a strong north wind, that the Niagara river was completely blocked up.

The damage is not far from 100,000 dollars.

The Bishop of Rochester has, it is said, purchased the seat of Mr.

John Round, M.P., Danbury-place, Essex. The purchase-money is stated

to be £26,000. The timber, furniture, and fixtures to be taken at a valuation.

The *Courrier Français* announces the death of a former member of

the Council of Five Hundred, M. Chabert, Lieutenant General on the retired

list at Grenoble, in the 87th year of his age.

M. Boyer Fonfrede, brother to the illustrious Girondin, beheaded in

the revolution, died at Bagneres de Bigorre, on the 2nd instant.

A letter from Barramquilla (near Carthagena) dated March 15, gives

an account of an awful catastrophe which occurred on the plains of Mara-

quita, two days' journey this side Bogota, at the head of the Magdalena.

A part of one of the snowy mountains gave way, and a torrent of snow, mud,

gravel, &c., overflowed the plains for six square leagues, burying everything

under it. It is said, at its first outbreak, to have topped the highest trees,

and that a thousand souls have perished.

A silver fountain of extraordinary magnitude and exquisite workman-

ship, intended as a present to Mehemet Ali from the East India Com-

pany, has just been completed. It is upwards of ten feet high, and con-

tains 10,400 ounces of silver. It is richly ornamented with fruits and flowers.

POSTSCRIPT.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—The annual meeting of the members of this distinguished club was held yesterday (Friday), at the Thatched House Tavern. The Commodore, the Earl of Yarborough, presided. The attendance comprised 43 other noblemen and gentlemen, including the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Donegal, the Marquis of Blandford, &c. The noble chairman said that there was every prospect of their having a brilliant season, as the number of yachts at the head-quarters (Cowes) was much greater than on any previous year, several new ones were being constructed, and he had no doubt but that on the opening-day, there would be a brilliant display. The prizes, as yet announced, consist of two cups of £50 each, and her Majesty's Cup. The annual ball and dinner will take place as usual. After the admission of several additional members, the proceedings terminated.

DENBIGHSHIRE ELECTION.—On Wednesday Sir W. W. Wynn, who had vacated his seat for Denbighshire by accepting the Stewardship of the Manorial Courts in that county, was re-elected without opposition. Several of the freeholders, however, objected to the vote which the honourable baronet had given in favour of the Maynooth grant.

WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE.—The will and codicil of Philip John Miles, Esq., late of Bristol, banker, have just been proved in Doctors' Commons by Wm. Miles, Esq., Philip Wm. Skinner Miles, Esq., and John Wm. Miles, Esq., the sons and executors, who have sworn the personal property alone to be above the value of a million sterling (the highest amount to which duty is payable). The deceased bequeaths to his sons (eight in number) £100,000 each, and to William Miles an additional sum of £50,000; to grandsons £100 each; to several godsons £200 each; to nieces and many other relatives, legacies varying from £100 to £300. He observes that he has provided for his three eldest daughters, on their marriage, and bequeaths them £1000 each, and directs his collection of pictures and his best service of plate to go with his mansion, in the nature of heirlooms. The stamp affixed to the probate is of the value of £15,750.

THE CATASTROPHE AT YARMOUTH.—Notwithstanding every effort on the part of the police and the boatmen in the vicinity of the accident, no more bodies have yet been discovered. Thursday was market-day, and a good deal of interest was evinced by the persons from the surrounding districts in everything connected with the accident, the scene of which has been visited by a large number of persons. It is generally stated that Nelson, the clown, the unhappy yet innocent cause of this sad catastrophe, has been very deeply affected by the consequences of the foolish exhibition in which he took so prominent a part, and that he has suffered great mental and bodily anguish. He has left Yarmouth.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT WESTERN."

The *Great Western* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night, at twelve o'clock.

The *Great Western* left New York on the 24th of April. She brings very important intelligence relative to the effect of Sir Robert Peel's declaration respecting Oregon. From the tone of the newspapers received from New York the effect is, on the whole, favourable. One of them says:—

"The temper of this country, as a whole, is for peace;—we assume unhesitatingly that the desire of England is also for peace. It is contrary to all sense and reason—to say nothing of moral or religious obligations—for two cognate and Christian people to go to war about a barren region, which can be of little use or value to either of them for generations to come."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* observes, that the British people, and the Government, too, have misinterpreted the language used by President Polk in his inaugural address, and expresses its conviction that the whole thing will be fully explained away, and the question amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of both countries. The *New York Tribune*, however, says the relations have now assumed such an aspect as to render either war or arbitration indispensable, and declares itself in favour of the latter alternative. The *New York Herald* declares for war at once, and is happy that the time has arrived when a trial of strength of the two countries shall be tested. The *Sun* takes the same ground, and thinks the conduct of Great Britain insolent and tyrann



FREE TRADE BAZAAR, AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

the wall, assigned to Manchester, equal in extent to the London stalls on the opposite side; and there are in the side-wall three recesses, each illuminated by a transparency, representing a window of stained glass, also occupied by stalls connected with Manchester. In the recess, formed by the second reversed L and the centre table, are the stalls assigned to Gloucester, Norwich, Exeter, Dudley, Warrington, Preston, and Lancaster. The outer side of the L, beginning at the top, opposite Manchester's stalls are allocated to the contributions from Liverpool, Stalybridge, Ashton, and Bury; the end facing the body of the house is assigned to the Blackburn stall.

Crossing back from the stage to the body of the house, we have the boxes on our right, and the second central line of stalls on our left. This central line is given to the Midland Counties; and the stalls are assigned in the following order, beginning from the stage—to Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Coventry, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton. Near the top is a Scotch stall, and at the top is a stall for contributions from Colebrook Dale, in addition to those in the saloon, to be described hereafter. The stalls on the right-hand, between the pillars, in front of the boxes, are assigned to Scotland, and are distributed, beginning from the stage, to Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paisley. The stalls in the boxes, next to the place of exit, are given to the contributions from Shetland, Dunstable, and Luton.

The door of exit is separated by a thin partition from the door of entrance; it leads into the Box-lobby, from which visitors pass into the lower Saloon. This noble room is divided into a central hall, and two spacious wings. The wing through which we enter is occupied by the Sheffield stall, and exhibits a gorgeous display of the articles for the manufacture of which that town has long been celebrated. In the central hall are arranged the contributions from the iron works of Colebrook Dale. The remaining wing is assigned to the contributions from the Potteries, which consist of porcelain, china-ware, &c.

We next ascend the staircase leading from the central saloon to the upper boxes, and may at our choice go on to the upper saloon, or take a view of the Gothic Hall from the second circle of boxes. The upper saloon is the only part of the exposition to which daylight is admitted. It has been papered and fitted up for the present occasion by Messrs. Hennell

and Crosby, who have here introduced a novel style of decoration. Free Trade mottoes are enclosed in rich medallions which form part of the design of the paper hangings, and produce a most pleasing effect. The upper saloon is designed for the exhibition of machinery, models, and works of art, and also as a place for promenade and conversation.

We must now venture behind the scenes. At the Manchester side of the stage is a door leading to a gallery of apartments fitted up as dressing-rooms for the ladies. At the end of the gallery is a large saloon, commonly called the King's room, where refreshments are provided for the ladies attending stalls.

On the opposite side of the house is a similar gallery of apartments, which includes two dressing-rooms for gentlemen, a refreshment room, a committee room (the old green room), the superintendent's room, the chairman's room, the secretary's room, and the clerk's room.

The vast Gothic Hall has been painted, at a great expense, by Messrs. Grieve: it is a most effective specimen of scenic architecture.

At the upper end of the hall was a large and splendidly decorated cake, weighing upwards of 280 pounds, which had been sent from Bury, in Lancashire. The top of it was ornamented with a kind of arabesque work, in portions of which were inscribed the names of the most distinguished free-trade members of the House of Commons. This cake, it is stated, is at the close of the Bazaar to be cut up and distributed to the visitors by the ladies who have presided at the stalls.

Among those earliest in attendance were—Sir John Cam Hobhouse, M.P. with a party of friends; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; Mr. Hutt, M.P.; and Mr. P. A. Taylor, with a party of friends.

Notwithstanding the check imposed on Thursday, to some extent, by the high prices of admission, the Gothic Hall was nearly full in less than an hour after the doors of the Theatre had been opened; and the sale of articles commenced very early, as indicated by the sound of money, which could be heard in all directions. Some elegant stand fire screens bore the portraits of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Bright; and a splendid piece of Sheffield cutlery, in the shape of a pair of scissors, represented full length figures of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, with the words—"Champions of Free Trade."

The Bazaar will be opened on Monday next, at the admission charge of one shilling.



REFRESHMENT ROOM, FREE TRADE BAZAAR.

CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT YARMOUTH.

"Tunc brevior diræ mortis aperta via est."

Whoso wends his early way
Through the fields at morning hour,
Will see fine threads from spray to spray,
Linking thorn and linking flow'r,
Some with dewdrops sparkling bright;
Some, dingy cobwebs of the night;
All resembling various ties
That bind up this world's families!
Come there but the slightest breeze
To wake the drowsy morning trees,
The pearly strings are all undone,
Their splendour fled, their beauty gone!

And such is Life! the brightest hour
Doth oft precede the tempest's gloom—
And in the march of Glory's pow'r,
Perhaps we're treading on the tomb!

What is all yon bright array
Seeming met for holiday—
Young and old, and rich and poor
Stand on that suspended floor,
High above the streamy water,
Doom'd, alas! for scene of slaughter!

Hark! what means that dreadful crash—
And that sudden, deep-mouth'd splash,
Yelling forth the piercing cries
Of some who sink no more to rise!
Thickly in the gorging wave—
Beyond the power of man to save—
They fall, and falling hold each other,
Husband, wife, with sister, brother,
Father, child, in struggling grasp
Together end their dying gasp!

But oh! who can with truth relate
That long wild cry so desolate,
Which rang from widows—orphans, there
In dreadful chorus of despair!
Oh! mem'ry sickens at the sound,
It was so deadly shrill;
It turned my brain and heart quite round,
And moans within them still!

W.

In part of our impression last week we gave such particulars as we could obtain of a most fatal accident at Yarmouth, caused by the giving way of a Suspension bridge. We now supply the most authentic details which have been received of this calamity.

The scene of the dreadful event was the Suspension-bridge, on the North quay, crossing the river Bure, and which had been the entrance to the town from the railway terminus, and the new road from Acre. Cooke's Equestrian Company had, for some time, been staying in Yarmouth, and on the morning of yesterday (Friday) week, it was announced by public hand-bills that Nelson, one of the clowns, would sail up the river Bure, starting from Yarmouth bridge to Vauxhall-gardens, at five o'clock, in a common washing-tub, drawn by four "real geese," elegantly harnessed and caparisoned. At the time appointed, this absurd exhibition took place. The clown and his geese started from the Old Bridge in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, who had assembled to witness the feat. On his arrival at the mouth of the Bure, a current took him towards Braydon, whence he was obliged to be towed back to the union of the two streams. The multitude of persons along the North Quay was greatly increased by the rush from the Old Bridge, and every spot where a view of Nelson and his geese could be obtained, was filled with spectators. By far the most advantageous view was had from the Suspension-bridge, and this was eagerly sought for by the unsuspecting populace. About 400 persons occupied this position, and were pressing on the south side to obtain the first glance of the coming wonder. The bridge is an elegant structure, suspended from two piers, and capable of standing a much larger number of persons; but every point of vision towards the spot where the geese were to be looked for was densely crammed with men, women, and children, and even the chains and suspenders had many occupants. This is the bridge which has been the cause of so much litigation between the Yarmouth Railway Company and Mr. Cory, its proprietor, and which has, since the arrangement with the parties, become the principal, if not the only medium of transit to and from the railway terminus. In order to accommodate this increased traffic, the proprietors were induced to extend the bridge on each side the chains, to the extent of four feet for foot passengers, and the platform on the south side was the chief receptacle for the multitude who were on the bridge on this occasion: the north side was comparatively empty; consequently there was an extreme pressure on the south; so much so, that a gentleman who passed over,



REMAINS OF THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

noticed that the crown of the bridge, instead of maintaining its convex form, was completely flattened. He remarked the circumstance to a companion, but at this moment all eyes were stretched to the utmost, and every ear listening with eagerness for the first announcement of the clown's appearance. This anxiety was brought to its highest pitch by the cry of "Here come the geese." The shout resounded from side to side; but amidst was a shriek from the shores; the bridge was observed to give way; it lowered on one side; the chains snapped asunder one after another in momentary succession, and almost before the gaze of the thronging multitude could be drawn from its object of worthless interest, it was riveted to the half-sunken bridge—suspended on one side by its unbroken chains—cleared of all its occupants—every one of whom was plunged into the stream; and over them the waters were flowing, as if unconscious of the fearful tragedy which had momentarily occurred.

Those who witnessed it asserted that not a scream was heard, nor a sound emitted from the unfortunate victims. A fearful splash, and a few gurgling struggles, only recognised the spot which had swallowed such a mass of human life. Some few men hanging by the broken chains were earnestly entreated to maintain their hold, but it was soon observed that, in consequence of the obstruction of the stream by the fallen bridge, and the human bodies below, that the advancing tide would soon bury even them from sight. Every boat was immediately in requisition, and as many as twenty-five were soon on the spot, and rendered active and gallant service. The scene at this moment—beggars description—husbands and wives, parents and children, were excited with the deepest anxiety. The efforts to save the victims were noble and praiseworthy. One man who was precipitated from the bridge caught a hold and maintained it; a woman made a desperate clutch at his ankles and succeeded in reaching them. The brave fellow

looked down, and, though in fearful peril himself, encouraged her to hold tight, and she was rescued. The man refused to get into the boat, telling the occupants to pick up those who were floating about the river—subsequently, however, he was obliged to release his hold, and he fell into the stream. We are happy to say that a rope was thrown to him immediately, and he was brought safely ashore. The bodies were picked up in quick succession, most of them dead. Among the number was a woman, doubtless a mother, who had in her arms an infant, and in one hand a little girl three or four years old—she had firmly grasped both, and her firm hold had not been broken by the struggles of death, for it was with difficulty they were separated. They were all corpses and very stiff. The various incidents of the tragic scene are some of them very touching. The children were many of them found with their heads fast in the railing (which, on the bursting of the chains, lapped over into the water), doubtless fixed in that position in their anxiety to feast their eyes on the expectant sight. It was with difficulty they were extricated, and there were some discovered with their heads smashed to pieces by the falling of the iron-work. Mr. F. N. Palmer, surgeon, was amongst the parties rescued; by proper attention, however, being paid to him, he was so far restored at ten o'clock as to be considered out of danger. Many others were also restored by similar means. Barrels of hot water were sent from the brewhouse of the Messrs. Lacon, to Mr. Laws, of the Norwich Arms Inn, where the scene was most dreadful. The kitchen, the tap room, and other rooms, with the stables, were filled with victims. As many as ten or a dozen were ultimately restored, but no less than 53 bodies were brought into that house, which defied all the means of restoration; others were taken to other public houses in the neighbourhood, but not in very considerable numbers. Of the number who had been taken out of the river at 11 o'clock at night, the eyes of 73 were for ever closed in



THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND RIVER, GREAT YARMOUTH.

SMYTH

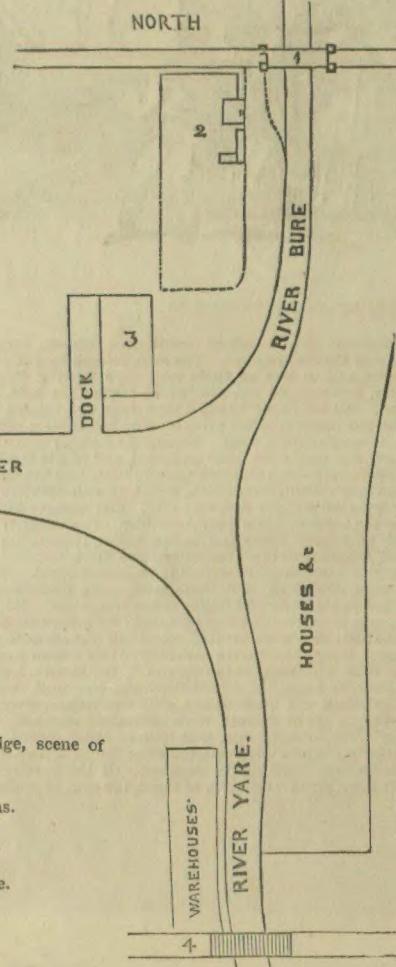
death. The great majority of them were women and children. About 30 umbrellas were taken on shore. Persons whose relatives and whose children were down to see the sight, on hearing of the catastrophe, flocked from all parts of the town to make inquiries, and to examine the dead bodies; fathers and mothers were moaning for their children, and children for their parents, husbands for their wives, and the awfully distressing scene was such, that no description can do justice to. The bodies were removed by the relations as they were recognised, and at 12 o'clock only one body remained in the Norwich Arms stables that had not been recognised. Several bodies are said to have passed under the bridge, and it seems to be impossible to remove them without great violence, or, as our informant says, "pulling them limb from limb." It is said that the coachman of Mr. H. N. Burroughs, M.P., of Bury, is missing, and it is feared he has experienced the common fate, but no such body has been picked up.

The escape of some was miraculous. One woman, of the name of Gillings, the wife of a carpenter, was on the bridge with her child, when she was hurled into the water. With extraordinary presence of mind she seized her child's clothes with her teeth, thus preventing the rush of water, and paddled herself to a place of safety.

The scene presented at one time was most agonising. Children, mothers, and fathers, seeking one or other of their families, tracing and discovering in the pale face of some of the dead one of their dearest ties. In every street were to be seen one or more bodies extended on biers, returning to those homes from which but some short minutes before they had passed in health and life.

The scene at the broken bridge on Saturday morning, was most distressing. Before the faintest approach of morning, a number of boatmen and others were actively engaged, endeavouring to find the bodies of the missing persons, and their efforts were, in some degree, successful.

It is generally supposed that many persons who were standing on the edge of the bridge, or on that portion allotted to foot passengers, when the accident occurred, clasped the hand rails, and were precipitated head foremost into the stream, and became entangled among the broken balustrades.



1. Suspension Bridge, scene of accident.
2. Vauxhall Gardens.
3. Railway Station.
4. Yarmouth Bridge.

Never since the devastating plague, in 1759, which swept off two thousand of its inhabitants, has Yarmouth, notwithstanding its numberless shipwrecks, been visited with so dire a calamity—a calamity occurring at the very moment a public meeting was about to be held to make arrangements for the distribution of the funds which have been received for the widows and families of the beachmen who were lost in January last.

On Saturday morning last the magistrates assembled at ten o'clock. The Mayor in the chair. There was a very full attendance of the bench. Mr. W. Cooke, the proprietor of the Circus, was in attendance.

Of course the late melancholy and calamitous event excited the utmost sympathy on the part of the bench. After a little delay Mr. Cooke said he had come to the determination of withdrawing the company from the town. The Mayor expressed his satisfaction at this announcement, as, while the Circus was open, the feelings of the relatives of the unfortunate sufferers must continue to be very much excited.

The following is the best list which has been produced of the names of the unfortunate sufferers. It was presented to the magistrates at this meeting. Martha Yallop, 20, George-street, 11; Wm. Tryon, 11; Sarah Johnson, 15, Elizabeth Johnson, 7, both of Row 23; Caroline Utting, 9, Louisa Utting, 6, Charlotte-street; Elizabeth Fulcher, 16, St. John's Head-row; Jane Cole, 16, White Horse-row; Emily Borking, 5, George-street; Phoebe Richardson, 17, Row 99, Gaol-street; Amelia Hannah Powley, White Lion opening; Wm. George Durrant, 12, Blue Anchor-row; Eliza Duffield, 10, Laughing Image-corner; Richard Powley, same place; Eliza Crowe, 12, Rainbow-corner; Ann Maria Scottow, 20; Betsey Morgan, 22, Wm. Lynes, 6, Mary Ann Jenkinson, 10, Rampant-row; Thomas Johnson, 8; William Tennant, 10, Elm-walk; John Tennant, 12, Elm-walk; Mary Ann Lake, 2, George and Dragon-row; Harriet Tann, 13; Eliza Barber, 11; Harriet Mary Little, Market-row; Clara May, 20, Elizabeth Powley, 24, Laughing Image-corner; Sarah Hunn, 14, same place; Eliza Conyers, 13; Sarah Ann Buffit, 18, Black Horse-row; Charles Dye, Moat; William Grimmer, 8, Moat; Rachel Vincent, 20, Apollo-walk; Mary Anne King, 8, Apollo-walk; Elizabeth Manslip, 28, Laughing Image-corner; Maria Vincent, 20, Apollo-walk; Benj. Dye, 9; Maria Juniper, 9, Ferry Boat row; Caroline Church, 6, Horne-row; Susan Meers, 9, Garden-row; W. Hindle, 10; Maria Stalworthy, 14, King's Arms; Epping Thorpe, 11, Black Horse-row; Maria Vincent, 20, Apollo-walk; Benj. Dye, 9; Maria Juniper, 9, Ferry Boat row; Caroline Church, 6, Horne-row; Caroline Parker, 8; Sarah Gilbert, 12, George and Dragon-row; Caroline Anger, 16, Charlotte-street; Horace Fox, 20, Sarah Utting, Walter Watts, — Foulcher, James Livingstone, 9, Matilda Livingstone, 6, Eliz. Hatch, 12, — Barking, — Durrant, Elizabeth Hunerable, — Burton, Robert Burton, — Moss, 26, — Tryon, Daniel Ebbage, 9, the two Misses Johnson, Charlotte-street.

Up to Sunday last 113 bodies had been taken out of the river; the number will probably be 130 to 140, as many are under the bridge, as well as those who have been carried up the river.

The bridge has fallen down on the side nearest Breydon, and forms a complete barrier to the stream and navigation.

THE INQUEST.

On Saturday the Coroner held an inquest, at the Church Hall, on the bodies of Harriet Mary Little, Joseph Livingstone, and Matilda Livingstone.

After an address from the Coroner, the Jury went to view some of the bodies. A discussion then ensued as to the time and mode in which the remainder of the bodies should be viewed. Some gentlemen wished to proceed about the business at once; but it was ultimately agreed that the inquiry into the case of all the bodies, with the exception of one, should be adjourned to Monday, at ten o'clock. This was the case of the son of Mr. Bradbury, of King-street, Norwich, whose brother appeared in court and made an application for the removal of the body of the deceased. The Jury proceeded to the public house where it was lying; and, subsequently, a brief inquiry into the causes of death took place, which terminated in a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The Jury re-assembled on Monday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, at the Church-hall, and proceeded with the investigation of this melancholy affair.

After some conversation, which turned upon the subject of the respective jurisdictions of the Borough and County Coroners, the Jury proceeded to hear evidence merely for the purpose of identifying the bodies, that no obstruction might stand in the way of their burial; it being understood that three cases should be reserved on which to try the general merits of the case.

Daniel Cooper was the first witness called. He identified one of the deceased persons, named Maria Vincent. He saw her on the bridge on Friday.

Jane Grimmer identified the body of her child, William Grimmer, 8 years of age.

Elizabeth Blogg identified Charles Dye, 2 years old.

In the same manner, and by a variety of persons, the following bodies were also identified, viz.:—William Tennant, aged 11; John Tennant, aged 10; Matilda Livingstone, aged 6; James Livingstone, aged 9; Harriet Mary Little, aged 13; Caroline Augur, aged 16; Caroline Utting, aged 9; James Adams; and Ann Phoebe Richardson, 17; Richard Powley, 5; Elizabeth Powley, 21; Marianne Jenkinson, 10; Thomas Johnson, 8; and Mary Ann King, 8.

A youth, named J. B. Thorndike, identified the body of Sarah Utting, and deposed that he was on the Suspension-bridge when the accident took place. He stood in the carriage-way, and in about the centre of the bridge. He heard a cracking noise, and observed that one of the connecting links had broken, the ends of the severed link being about two inches apart. He did not apprehend any danger from what he saw. There was, however, a sudden rush to the Yarmouth shore; but several persons laughed, and then ran back to their places. To the best of his belief five or ten minutes elapsed between that time and the time when the bridge fell, when he, with others, was immersed in the water.

By the Foreman: I had been on the bridge about five minutes before I heard the crack. It was crowded with people. There were a great many persons upon it, but they were not so thick as I have seen them. I should say they were about four deep. The bridge was not half full. Sufficient time elapsed between my first observing the link break and the bridge falling for every one upon it to have gone off. I saw more persons on the bridge by a good many upon the occasion of the prisoners who were lately accused of what was called "the Yarmouth murder" returning from Norwich, after their acquittal.

The identification of the following persons was then gone through, none but the necessary questions being put to ascertain that the deceased persons were upon the bridge at the time when the accident occurred, viz., Betty Morgan, aged 62, William Lyons (6), Sarah Ann Butterfint (18), Harriett Bussey (24), Sarah Ann Hunn (14), Happy Thorpe (11), Clara May (20), Grace Duffield identified the bodies of Elizabeth Manslip and Eliza Duffield (10). She corroborated, in nearly the same words, the evidence given by Master Thorndike, more especially with reference to the time that elapsed between hearing the bar crack and the falling of the bridge. She spoke, also, to the circumstance of herself feeling no alarm when she heard the cracking noise, and to there being sufficient time between the cracking and actual failing in for all to have escaped.

Elizabeth Brown, in identifying the body of Ann Maria Scotton, spoke in nearly similar terms, having no fear when she heard the bridge crack.

In several instances an order for burial was then given upon the parish in cases where the parents or surviving friends were themselves unable to bear the expense, after which the jury proceeded with the identification evidence.

The following were the bodies identified:—Eleanor Detcham, aged 64; Caroline Church, aged 16; James Church; Sarah Ann Susan Pake, aged 23; Sarah Gilbert, aged 12; Susannah Elizabeth Mears, aged 8; Maria Edwards, aged 12; Hannah Field, aged 12; William Lucas, aged 12; Emily Hardworth Borking, aged 5; Benjamin Pattison Burton, aged 7; David Habbage, aged 9; Jane Cole, Elizabeth Jane Hanibell, Elizabeth Hatch, George Henry John Beloe, Elizabeth Conyers, Charlotte Packer, and Martha Yallop.

The court adjourned at seven o'clock, until nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. It is understood that a full inquiry into the cause of the accident is to take place.

The jury re-assembled on Tuesday morning at the Church-hall, shortly after nine o'clock, and thence proceeded at once to view the bodies of eleven persons, whose names had been registered at the police-office.

The names of the eleven other deceased persons are:—Henry Dye, aged 9 years, Elizabeth Read (6), Mary Ann Roberts (19), Ann Beckett (8), William Walter Watts (9), Reeder Hunston Balls (16), Elizabeth Fulcher (16), Alice Gott, jun. (9), Alice Gott (51), Emily Young (6), Susannah Field (8).

The following three persons are all who have been registered and have not been found, viz.:—James S. Buck (4), Louisa Utting (7), John Funnell (19).

The jury, having completed their view of the bodies, returned to the Church-hall, and re-commenced the task of formal identification.

The whole of the eleven above-mentioned were identified, and the total number that has been viewed by the jury and formally identified, amounts to 75.

At the conclusion of this duty, a discussion took place upon the propriety of obtaining the assistance of some engineer, to enlighten the jury upon the causes of the accident.

The foreman said it was certainly a matter of necessity in the consideration of so important a case as this to ascertain in what state the bridge was at the time of the accident. He thought it was essentially necessary that some scientific gentleman should be had before them, and he had in his hand a list of questions which had been suggested to him as fit ones to be proposed to such a witness.

A juror said, that according to the mechanical rule, he believed, that every square foot of surface should bear a hundredweight, and that the suspending power was generally made exactly in that proportion. It appeared here that one third additional surface had been added to the bridge by the platforms on each side of it, and that nothing had been added to the suspending power.

The room was then cleared of strangers; and, after another discussion amongst the jury,

The Foreman said it had been moved by Mr. Blowers and seconded by Mr. Spilling, that the Council be requested to grant them the aid of an eminent engineer to assist them in their investigation.

The Coroner requested that those who were in favour of the motion would hold up their hands.

All the jury, with the exception of three, held up their hands at once.

Mr. Simon Coble, a magistrate, expressed his readiness to bring this matter forward at the meeting of the Town Council, and he promised to give it his best support.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

We subjoin some additional incidents of interest connected with the sad transaction, selected from the communications of correspondents at Yarmouth, and from other sources.

When it was known amongst the thousands assembled that the clown, Nelson, was approaching the landing place, those on the suspension bridge, eager to obtain a sight of him, pressed forward towards the south side of the bridge, the suspending rods of which, suddenly strained by the unequal pressure, after minute's warning, gave way in the manner represented by our sketch, and at least 400 persons were thrown in a mass into the water; numbers were instantly snatched out by the persons in the numerous boats and wherries on the spot, but, as the tide was high, and continued to increase in depth for two hours afterwards, a large number, of course, fell a sacrifice to their temerity or ignorance. Several persons saw the trows giving way, and warned the parties of the danger, but in vain; they were too eager to see the clown, and, probably, did not believe in it, thinking it was a *ruse* to obtain possession of their places. In one minute the bridge fell. To describe the scene is impossible; and it will never be forgotten by any one who saw it. By eight o'clock the same evening (that is, two hours and a half afterwards) more than 70 dead had been recovered.

On Sunday night at nine o'clock (says a correspondent) I was down there, and from the most accurate inquiries I found that about a hundred and seven had been then found. I saw a young man, about eighteen, taken home, and a little girl about eight, who had been lost with her brother, about four years old, and was found with a child's cap, supposed to be his, but which parted from the body when drawn up, and the latter, owing to the darkness, was for that time lost. As some have been found from two to three miles up the river, there is no saying at present how many more may be found. Many are still missing, and there are probably others not residing or known here, who were among the victims. The sufferers are principally among the lower classes. Although no blame seems attributable to any individuals except the parties themselves, who have paid so dearly for their temerity, this appalling accident ought surely to suggest the propriety of Government interfering to prevent the occurrence of similar calamities.

A gentleman who was in a boat close to the washing tub, which contained the clown, was not aware of the accident except from the shrieks which arose from both sides of the river—"The bridge is gone!" A fearful splash occasioned by the bridge coming in contact with the water, and the gurgling cries of those who were drowning, was all the noise which could be distinguished by the bystanders.

The sufferers consist, for the most part, of young women and children. We do but recollect only two full-grown men, three old ladies above 60 years of age, forming an exception to this rule; it will be seen, however, that there are very many girls from 18 to 20, and several young married women.

The writer of this account has been in conversation with probably more than twenty individuals who were on the bridge at the time, and who have been saved, with a view to ascertain how the accident occurred, and whether any kind of intimation was given of the danger which impended. Though contradictory in some minor points, they all seem to agree that for about three or four minutes before it occurred a slight and gradual sinking was experienced; but knowing the bridge necessarily vibrated, when even a slight weight was put upon it, it excited no general alarm, and would never have been probably noticed, except from the awful catastrophe of which it turns out to be the precursor. One individual, however, was so alarmed at this, that he ran off on the Vauxhall side of the bridge, and arrived there at the very moment of its fall. Others, he says, did the same.

Never, perhaps, had any eighteen men such a painfully-distressing and truly melancholy task as devolved upon the jury. They assembled at three o'clock for the purpose of viewing the bodies of between 60 and 70 of their neighbours and fellow-townsmen—they had to traverse the dirtiest and worst constructed rows in the town, some of which had as many as four or five bodies lying in each—in the great majority of cases they were conducted up staircases of barely sufficient dimensions to enable a full-sized man to pass through, and on arriving at the summit were shown into the apartment where the body was laid forth, surrounded by relatives uttering the lamentations of distress and misery. In numerous other instances the parties were too poor to be able to occupy more than one room, and here were seen, in an incredibly small space, all huddled together, the living, the dying, and the dead; one unfortunate child, recently shrouded, and with a parish coffin beside it in

one corner; another child, suffering from the bruises occasioned by the fall and in extricating her from her perilous condition, in a second; and in the centre of the apartment, the mother sucking newly born twins! In one instance this was literally true. At a house in the North Entrance, where lay the body of Wm. Grimmer, a child eight years of age, the Jury found only one apartment for a husband, wife, and family of four children, and at the time of viewing the body, two children were lingering over a fire in a very infectious stage of small-pox. Two or three other of the houses visited were found to contain several cases of the above disease in its various stages.

The jury did not finish viewing the bodies until nine o'clock in the evening, having been engaged upwards of seven hours in this heart-rending duty.

This melancholy affair will cost the borough probably not so little as £200; the Coroner has a legal claim of £1 6s. 8d. on every body identified, in addition to which, each juror has a claim of 4d. on each; the summoning officer 2s. 6d. upon each; sums of money must also be paid for exertions in picking up each individual body.

Some sensation has been caused at Yarmouth by the production of a letter reported to be written by a young man residing in the neighbourhood of Bury, who alleges that he was amongst the persons on the bridge, and whose tale, in harrowing detail, exceeds all that perhaps was ever placed before the public. He says:—The chains on the Yarmouth side broke, and let it down only on that side remember, while the other side still hung all right. You will have an exact resemblance by letting the leaf of a table down. Not a timber or bar of the bridge broke, but it shot us all into the water. There we were—the screams were horrible—they were heard for miles. To supernatural presence of mind and a strong arm I owe my escape. I felt an iron under me, and clung to it in a death grasp. My mouth being full of salt water—for the tide was up—I raised myself on the bridge, and got my head above water. I clung up the iron and looked about me. Scarcely had I done so (I was not out of water further than my chin) than a man grasped me round the neck; his head was just above the water. I felt myself going. I drew my arm, and struck him on the face. I hit him hard, for the skin is off my knuckles. A woman next seized me; I was forced to strike her, and her blood spurted from her nose all over my face, and dimmed my eyes. I was the only one above water, but the bridge gave another move; I was under. I rose again, but folks were under the water clinging to me. The case was now desperate. I felt my pocket, and, holding by one hand I opened my knife with the other, and cut all down my legs, but could not make them leave go. My knife and hands were covered with blood. A woman seized my waistcoat; she was young and really handsome, a tradesman's daughter. I did not like to strike her, but necessity was imperative. I hit her; she rolled over and was drowned. Never shall I forget her look at me; it seemed to say, "You murdered me." I once more used my knife about a man, and jumped to a boat and was pulled in, with two girls clinging to me, and got safe on shore. The presence of mind that supported me during this trial instantly deserted me, and I was carried to the next public-house. I drank some brandy and walked home, with my hands and face covered with blood. I went to bed and dreamt of it. I thought the woman whom I last struck came and reproached me for murdering her." This extraordinary statement appeared in one of the local papers.

It is in contemplation to build a stone bridge with two arches over the river at the spot where the accident occurred, and another bridge is also spoken of on the site of the Old Yarmouth Bridge, which is at present a most miserable structure. The suspension bridge was erected by the late Robert Cory, Esq., in lieu of the ancient ferry across the Bure, of which he was possessed, and was opened on the 23rd of April, 1829, and suspended from a chain on either side, attached to four pedestals or peers, also of iron, and fastened to abutment stones. A fatality seems to attend Cooke's Equestrian Circus. A few years since Mr. Cooke, sen., lost his valuable horses, theatrical properties, &c., by fire, in the United States, and subsequently experienced a disastrous loss in Ireland. In the early part of the present year, the circus belonging to Mr. W. Cooke was torn down by a violent gust of wind, just before the performance, at Hackney, by which Mrs. Isbister and her nephew lost their lives, and many visitors narrowly escaped serious injury.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—In the above account we have stated some particulars respecting the bridge, but the following additional statement of a Yarmouth Correspondent will make the account more complete.—"The Act of Parliament for erecting the bridge, was passed on the 28th of May, 1827, and on the 28th of July, 1828, the first stone was laid. The bridge was completed and opened for public traffic on the 23rd of April, 1829, and the total cost of its construction, with the toll-houses, amounted to about £3500. Previously to the opening of the Railway, for gaining increased width, and in order to prevent danger to passengers, from the carriages passing over the bridge, a small footpath on each side was added. These footpaths we have measured, and find the additional width to be 26 inches on each side, and the additional weight to the platform was on both sides about two tons, or one ton on each side. The weight of the platform has been stated at 10 tons, but, in fact, including the entire weight of the platform, chains, rails, paths, and everything between the columns, the weight is between twenty-four and twenty-five tons. We understand that several engineers have visited the late bridge, and some have made calculations respecting the powers of the chains and other parts of the structure; and we have been able to collect, from conversations with parties who have either made or witnessed the computation, that the statement that the bridge was fully capable of supporting 150 tons is confirmed: of course we mean presuming the materials to be of their proper quality, and the manufacture of them agreeably to the instructions of the builder. The length of the platform of the bridge is eighty-six feet, the width about twenty feet, and, upon a fair computation, might hold 1000 persons—the greatest weight that could be put upon it, viz., about 50 tons, which would leave 50 tons to spare before the material ought to have gone. When the accident happened there were about 300 persons only on the bridge, not exceeding 17 tons at most; and at the point where the chain snapped, the pressure could not have exceeded nine tons. At other times the bridge has been completely filled; and we are confirmed in our opinion, which we have elsewhere expressed, that it will be found that the calamity was occasioned by the breaking of two of the links opposite each other, which had not been properly welded, and which, having suffered considerable strain on previous occasions, and from the action of the temperature, had at length been reduced below their capability to bear scarcely any weight. In one of the links is a considerable space where the iron never appears to have been

THE THEATRES.

The present week has been a *lull* in the theatrical world; and the play-going public have either been content with the established performances, or feasted upon the anticipation of Whitsun novelties.

HER MAJESTY'S;

The great event of the present week's performances has been the return of Fanny Cerito, fuller of health and spirits, more animated, and more buoyant than ever. On welcoming her back to England, after seven months' absence, and the introduction of another favourite in the ballet, we cannot but observe how entirely different a character her dancing bears to that of all her competitors. With Cerito graceful and animated motion seems the natural result of overflowing exuberance of spirits; no effort is visible in the marvellous feats which, executed by her, lose their power of astonishing, while they gain an additional one of pleasing. To this peculiar charm of Cerito's dancing she has added this year a degree of refined and poetical conception hitherto unknown to her, and the warmth of the plaudits bestowed on her new steps testified to the improvement of what many of her admirers doubtless already imagined to be perfect. In the "Vivandière," with her gay costume, her arch look, and her characteristic and spirited *pas*; and in the poetical "Ondine," she equally vindicated the justice of the enthusiastic welcome that she received. Saint Leon came in for even a larger share than last year of the applause so warmly lavished on his fair bride—a triumph to him enhanced by the fact that the days of Vestris, and the admiring crowds who flocked to witness and applaud his feats, are passed, and that the *Dieu de la danse* himself would very likely, in these days, be looked upon as a somewhat absurd combination of affectation and physical effort. St. Leon, however, escapes the unpopularity into which male dancers are fallen, and the theatre has, at each of his wonderful steps, resounded with applause, in which we have been compelled in justice to join, though somewhat in contradiction to our individual taste; for, to our eyes, the graceful Perrot himself gained greatly by the accident which last year and the year before debarred him from the *pirotettes* and *sauts perilleux*, in which every male dancer rejoices, and brought forth that display of intellectual pantomimic art which so highly distinguishes him.

Of the ballets performed, we have little to say; for every one has seen and admired "Ondine," and those who have seen it once, are certain to desire to see it again. The same may be said of the "Vivandière," which, however, is, we think, protracted disadvantageously to the plot, to rather an unreasonable length for a *divertissement*, by the numerous extraneous dances introduced. The novelty of the little *Viennois* has been the *pas de Miroirs*—of charming and peculiar effect, and executed marvellously; it being hardly possible not to believe in the reality of the mimic mirror at the back of the stage, and not to disbelieve the real existence of the little beings who, being placed behind, reflect the motions of their elder sisters with such wonderful precision. Showers of sugar-plums and bouquets on Saturday night, created a general scramble, as usual, and the amusing effect of this scene was heightened by the laughing chorus of all the children in the boxes.

If we have given this week an unjust predominance to the ballet, it is not that the general performances did not merit an important place in our record, but that "I Puritani," "Ernani," and "Don Giovanni"—the operas of the past week—though of such different dates, are all established favourites of the English public, and known to every opera frequenter. "I Puritani," still charming as ever, the opera the most universally popular in both Europe and America, and presenting the four great artists—Grisi, Lablache, Mario, and Fornasini—was not received with the degree of applause bestowed on "Ernani," an opera in which the music is of so far more serious and scientific a cast, but whose massive, harmonious, and splendid concerted pieces are listened to and encored with increasing enthusiasm each night of their performance. To a real *fanatico per la musica*, however, the dances, charming as they are, interpolated between each act of the opera, somewhat break its thread, and destroy its unity. Last, not least, "Don Giovanni," that wonderful creation of Mozart, with a cast including (with the exception of Moriani) all the great stars of her Majesty's Theatre, was performed on Thursday, but deserved a longer notice than pressure of time, and matter, would allow us to bestow on it this week.

At DRURY-LANE there has been a succession of benefits, with revivals *pour servir*, "intermediate" concerts, and performances too various to enumerate, the most attractive being for the benefit of Miss Homer, on Thursday night, when Mons. Duprez sang in three operas! The Whitsun novelty here will be Balfe's new opera of "The Enchantress," with Madame Anna Thillon.

At the HAY-MARKET the new comedy of "Time Works Wonders" has drawn crowded houses throughout the week; the play has already been reprinted.

The LYCEUM has been moderately well attended; but the little comedy lately produced here is somewhat too slight for a first piece. The Whitsun novelty will be a romantic burlesque of "Cinderella."

At the ADELPHI, the benefit bills have filled the house. On Thursday, the revival of "Paul Pry," with Wright as the hero; and "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg," with Webster's *Napoleon*, drew an immense overflow."

At the PRINCESS', Mr. Kenny's five-act play of "Infatuation," has been repeated with advantage; Miss Cushman has continued to gather fresh laurels on each additional performance. A farce, entitled "Love in Livery," the only novelty of the week, is too trifling for further notice.

The FRENCH PLAYS have been again honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Price Albert; and the Royal pair have been greatly amused with the quaint and comic peculiarities of Ravel. On the "off nights," Mons. Philipe has repeated his *Soirées Mysterieuses*; his performances out-Dobler Dobler.

SIR HENRY BISHOP has resigned his *baton* at the Philharmonic, and Mr. Moshelles has been appointed in his room, to conduct the remaining Concerts. Of a verity, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."—What a pity that society should be made up of the elements of discord.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGER (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market still continue on a moderate scale, yet the show of samples here to-day was quite equal to meet the wants of the dealers. For all descriptions the demand was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's prices. Foreign wheat was a very inactive inquiry, yet we can notice no alteration in value. Barley and oats were exceeding full, and the market lower. Oats, beans, and peas—the supplies of which were moderate—sold readily, at full currencies.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 7s 6d; barley, 5s 9d; oats, 4s 2d; beans, 16s 9d; peas, 12s 9d; sacks; malt, 7s 10d quarters.

English, red, 4s 8s to 5s 2d; ditto, white, 5s 2d to 5s 8d; rye, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; grinding barley, 2s to 3s; distilling, 2s 6d to 3s; malting ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s 8d to 6s; brown ditto, 5s 6d to 6s; Kingstone and Ware, 5s 9d to 6s; Cheverley, 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s 1d to 2s 3d; potato ditto, 2s to 2s 4d; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; ditto, white, 2s to 2s 4d; tick beans, new, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto, old, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; grey peas, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; maple, 5s 8d to 6s; white, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; boilers, 3s to 3s 6d, per quarter. Town made flour, 4s 2d to 5s; Suffolk, 5s 2d; Yorkshire, 3s to 3s 6d, per 2s lb. FOREIGN.—Fine wheat, 7s to 7s 4d; Danzig, red, 2s 8d to 3s; white, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; barley, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; oats, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; ditto, feed, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; beans, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; peas, 1s 8d to 2s 2d, per quarter. Flour, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; Baltic, 1s 8d to 1s 10d.

The Seed Market.—We have not the slightest alteration to notice in the value of any kind of seeds, the demand for which is in a sluggish state.—Linseed English, sowing, 4s 2d to 5s 8d; Baltic, crushing, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Hempseed 3s 8d to 3s 10d per quarter. Coriander, 1s 2d to 1s 8d per cwt. Brown Mustard, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; white ditto, 1s 2d to 1s 4d. Tares, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, 4s 2d to 4s 6d per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 2s 11d to 2s 15d; ditto foreign, 2s 7d to 2s 10d per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, 4s 5d to 5s per ton. Canary, 4s 8d to 5s 2d per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 4s 5d to 5s 2d; extra, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; white, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; extra, up to 6s. Foreign red, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; extra, 5s 8d to 6s 2d; extra, up to 6s. Foreign red, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; extra, up to 6s.

BRITISH.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7s 4d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d; per lb. lot.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 3s 2d; oats, 2s 4d; rye, 2s 9d; beans, 3s 1d; peas, 3s 1d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 4s 1d; barley, 3s 1d; oats, 2s 2d; rye, 2s 8d; beans, 3s 4d; peas, 3s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 2s 8d; barley, 7s 8d; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

TEA.—A good demand continues to be experienced for both black and green tea, at fully previous rates. Common Congos are selling at 9s to 9s 2d; good common, 10d to 10d; Twany, ordinary, 1s 2d to 1s 2d; and H. C. tea, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb. The deliveries are good, and a supply of 100,000 lb. have been imported since our last. The stock in London is now 24,000,000 lb., against 27,400,000 lb. at the same time in 1844.

Sugar.—Both grocers and refiners being now well in stock, all kinds of raw sugar have met a very dull inquiry this week, at barely stationary prices. Refined goods are in slow request, at 1s per cwt. less money. Standard lumps are selling at 7s to 8s 6d; and brown ditto, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt. Very large quantities are being received almost daily from our colonies, while the stocks in our warehouses are unusually large.

Coffee.—In Ceylon a good business has been doing, at 4s to 4s 6d for good ordinary, being an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee have gone off slowly, at late rates.

Cinnamon.—The quarterly sales have been brought to a conclusion. About 2000 cwt. have sold, at a decline of 1d to 3d per lb.

Rice.—Bengal is in good request, at very full prices, while the value of other parcels is steadily rising.

Provisions.—The stock of Irish butter is now only 500 flocks; while so little is doing in the article, that prices may be considered almost nominal. Arrivals of new butters are shortly expected, when the quotations will be established. A few contracts, for forward delivery, have been made, at 8s for Limerick and Cork; and 8s to 8s 2d for the best Waterford. The supplies of foreign butter being larger, that article is heavy, in easier terms; the best Friesland being worth only 8s per cwt. A good business has been doing in bacon, at previous rates. Irish hams and lard are steady, but most other kinds of provisions are a slow inquiry.

Tallow.—For Russian we have a better demand, at very full prices, 3s 8d to 3s 10d having been paid for forward delivery. On the spot F.P.C. is selling, at 3s to 3s 8d per cwt. Town tallow is 1s 8d to 2s, per cwt.

Oils.—All kinds of far business has been doing in most descriptions of oil since our last, price may be considered about stationary.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 2s 12d to 2s 15d; useful do, 2s 16s to 2s 18s; fine, upland do, 2s 10s to 2s 16s; cloverhay, 2s 10s to 2s 16s; oat straw, 2s 2d to 2s 2s; wheat straw 2s 3d to 2s 4s per load.

Wool.—The Public Sales commence on the 13th inst. About 9000 bales will be offered. Privately, a good business is doing in English wools, at full prices, but foreign and Colonial qualities are heavy.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes continuing very extensive, the demand for them is heavy, at barely late rates—viz., from 3s to 8s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—From the plantations, the accounts are by far more favourable than of late. In many parts, polling has been finished, while types is progressing somewhat rapidly. We have only a moderate business transacting here, at about stationary prices. Sussex Pockets, 4s 7d to 4s 13d; Wealds, 4s 7s to 4s 18s; Mid Kent, 4s 9s to 4s 11 1/2s; East Kent, 4s 10s to 4s 12s; Choice ditto, 4s 12s to 4s 13 1/2s; Mid Kent bags, 4s 3d to 4s 12s; East Kent ditto, 4s 5s to 4s 13 1/2s.

Smithfield (Friday).—In to-day's market the supply of beasts—amongst which we noticed 70 from Holland and 400 from Scotland—was, the time of year considered, rather extensive; hence the beef trade was inactive, at barely Monday's prices. The numbers of sheep were very large, owing to which the sale for them was heavy, at a decline of 2d per lb. For lambs, 2s 2d to 3s 6d; prime lamb oxen, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, 4s 2d to 4s 2d; prime to 4s 2d; coaled and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 12d; prime to 4s 2d; coaled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s.

prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 4d. Suckling calves, 1s 8d to 2s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Bovines, 9s 1d; cows, 15s; sheep and lambs, 11s 9d; calves, 30s; pigs, 29s.

Butcher and Ladehead (Friday).—The demand for each kind of meat was rather inactive at our market.

Per Slb. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; small porkers, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 2d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been very flat during the week, and several large sales of Stock for money have, coupled with the speculative transactions for the fall, caused a decline of nearly 1/2 per cent. upon last week's prices. Consols, on Monday, quoted 98s 2d, for money and time, but, on Wednesday, receded to 97s. This price has been slightly improved on since, and the last quotation is 97s, for money, and 98s for account. The Three per Cents. Reduced, and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., close very heavily. The final quotation of Reduced is 97 1/2; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 100 1/2. Exchequer Bills are also declining, closing at 54 to 56. Long Annuities are 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; and Bank Stock, 2094 to 2102.

The only occurrence of interest in the foreign house, has been the fluctuation in Mexican Stock. The news received by the mail on Tuesday, appearing to hold out a prospect, that the cause of Santa Anna was not yet considered hopeless by his party, caused an immense decline in the price of the Active Bonds. In addition to this probability of a recurrence of civil war, the amount of the remittance on account of the over-due dividend, was unusually small. The price receded to 36 1/2 during the day, ultimately closing at 37 to 38. The other Stocks were also flat. Spanish Five per Cents. have ranged between 30s and 30s, the closing price. The Three per Cents. have been, and continue, at 41 1/2, although heavy at that price. Passives have suddenly advanced to 8. Upon reference to the City article of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a few weeks since, the probability of this fact will be found to have been alluded to. Portuguese are 66 1/2; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are 63 1/2; Four per Cent. Certificates, 97 1/2.

The Railway Market has been very flat during the week, in consequence of continued sales. If a rise occurs, it is immediately met by sales left on limits, in the hands of the brokers, and a decline to the former quotation is, of course, the result. It must be confessed, however, that why this reaction should have occurred so early, is scarcely understood. But, happening as it does, much of the disastrous effect that would have resulted from a postponement will now be probably averted, and the tone of the market the more readily improve. Much anxiety begins to be felt with regard to the concessions of the French lines, and some doubt has been expressed as to whether the Great Northern of France will be adjusted on this session. Caledonians, London and York, and Orleans and Bordeaux, are the only lines improved towards the close of the week. Dublin and Galway have been done at 3 premium, but close at 1 1/2. Aberdeens are 3 1/2; Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush, 2 1/2; Birmingham and Gloucester, 13 1/2; Birmingham and Oxford, 2 1/2; Bristol and Exeter 8 1/2; Caledonians, 10 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, 15 1/2; Churnet Valley, 6 1/2; Coventry and Leicester, 2; Cornwall, 5; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 10; Direct Northern, 2; Dublin and Mullingar, 4; Eastern Counties, 19; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 6 1/2; Great Western, 18 1/2; Hull and Selby, 10 1/2; Birmingham, 23 1/2; Blackwall, 8 1/2; Brighton, 6 1/2; Croydon, 18; London and York, 4 1/2; Newcastle and Darlington, 4 1/2; Newcastle and Berwick, 13 1/2; Newry and Enniskillen, 4 1/2; Newark and Shefield, 4; North British, 17 1/2; Nottingham and Mansfield, 2 1/2; North Kent, 4 1/2; Ryde, 18; Scottish Central, 6 1/2; Scottish Midland, 3 1/2; Shrewsbury, &c., 4; South Wales, 5; Dovers, 39 1/2; Trent Valley Continuation, 2 1/2; West Yorkshire, 8 1/2; Boulogne and Amiens, 9 1/2; Bordeaux and Toulouse, 2 1/2; Great Northern of France, 5 1/2; Ditto Rosamé's, 2 1/2; Namur and Liege, 5; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10; Over Yssel, 8 1/2; pren.; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's), 2 1/2; Ditto (Ganneron's), 2 1/2; Paris and Orleans, 46 1/2; Sambre and Meuse, 9 1/2; Tours and Nantes (Mackenzie's), 3.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The news received yesterday from the United States produced a firmer tone in the Market, Consols closing at 98s for Money and 99 for Account. The Railway Market was less flat, but no improvement of consequence took place. The French lines were the weakest.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 16.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: Captain and Brevet Major Joseph Hanwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Walcott; Second Captain Thomas Ackers Shone to be Captain, vice Hanwell; First Lieutenant William Henderson to be Second Captain, vice Shone; Second Captain James Turner to be Captain, vice Stokes; First Lieutenant Charles John Webb to be Second Captain, vice Turner; Second Lieutenant Edward Moubray to be First Lieutenant, vice Torrens.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, May 5.—Erratum in the *Gazette* of the 29th ultimo.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: For Captain Trevor, retired on full pay, read, "Captain Trevor, retired on half pay."

BANKRUPTS.—W. THIURNELL, Leadenhall-street, and Great Windmill-street, Coventry-street, Piccadilly, upholsterer. G. WARBLER, Lloyd's Coffee-house, Royal Exchange, victualler. R. ROBINSON, King William-street, Strand, wholesale spirit-merchant. J. BATT and T. BATT, Old Broad-street, silkmen. E. S. DARVELL, Great Tower-street, colonial colour-manufacturer. D. CEASER, Woolwich, vict

TISSINGTON WELL-DRESSING IN 1845.



MISS GOODWIN'S WELL.

house adjoining the well. The day was fine, and the company numerous and respectable.

The service in the church was performed by the Rev. Mr. Arkwright, who read the prayers; and the Rev. Alleyno Fitzherbert, who preached from the 12th and 13th verses of the 19th chapter of St. Luke. The Procession moved from the church to the Hallwell, where the 8th Psalm was read, and a portion of the Benedicite was sung, accompanied by music: at Hand's Well the 15th Psalm and a Hymn were performed; at the Town Well, the 21st Psalm and a hymn; and at Miss Goodwin's Well the Epistle and Gospel for the day were read; and the ceremony concluded with the Old 100th Psalm.

There are beautiful springs in the village of Tissington, besides those which are annually adorned with flowers: one was liberated from the limestone only 30 years ago, and it has continued to supply a copious and regular stream. This fountain is in a private garden; it was called the "Nymph of the Spring," by one who wrote the following lines about the time of its discovery:—

'Tis fit and right the inquiring world should know
'Twas Johnson caus'd this copious stream to flow.
Doom, then, the stones that late my prison were
To shield my waters from the biting air.
O'er them a neat and modest dome erect,
Their pureness from pollution to protect,
Which maidens fair, on this propitious morn,
With garlands gay shall annually adorn:
Their daughters, daughters shall perform the same,
And thus, to latest times, transmit thy name.

These lines were addressed to John Goodwin Johnson, Esq., the proprietor of the garden.



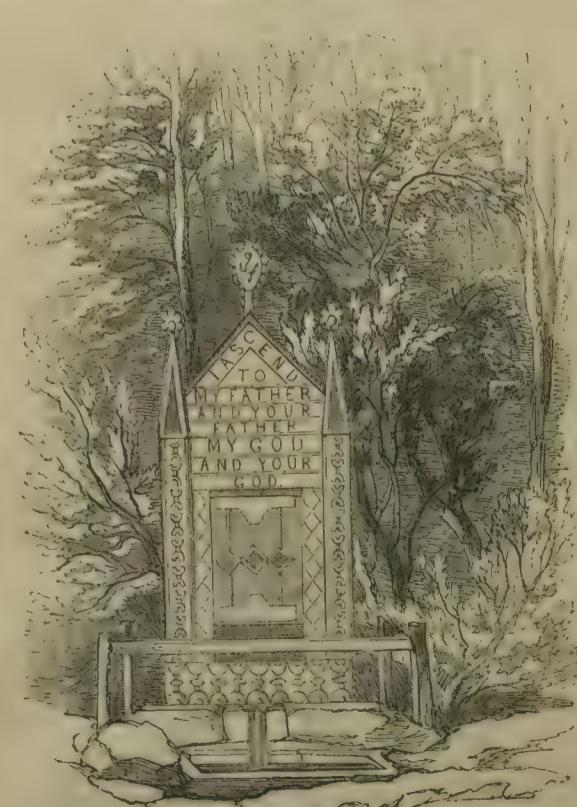
HAND'S WELL.



THE CEREMONY AT THE HALL WELL.



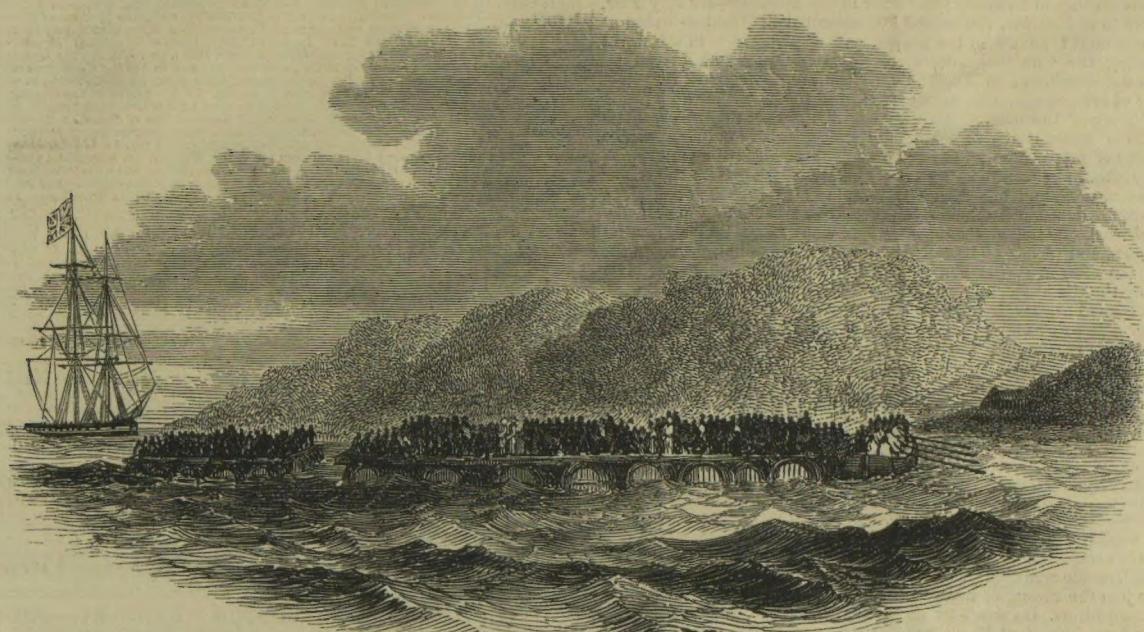
THE COFFIN WELL.



THE TOWN WELL.



THE HALL WELL.



CAPTURE OF A SLAVE-VESSEL, OFF THE CONGO RIVER.

EXTRAORDINARY CAPTURE OF A SLAVE VESSEL.

We have been exclusively favoured with the sight of a letter from an officer of the *Albatross*, 16, Captain R. Yorke, describing the capture of a slave brig, on the 1st March, off the Congo River, on the coast of Africa. The extreme vigilance of our cruisers must be a source of congratulation to those who have laboured so hard for the suppression of this traffic in human flesh; and the *Albatross* in particular has been instrumental in the capture and destruction of many noted and previously successful slavers.

"On the 28th Feb. we observed, as we thought, a vessel lying close under the land, near the River Congo. The weather was rather hazy; and as it appeared to us that the vessel in question was on fire, we hoisted the pinnace out, and sent her to ascertain what nation she belonged to. The pinnace remained absent all night, and in the meanwhile we ran in under the land, and anchored about seven miles to the southward of the river. At daylight on the following morning, observing a brig to the northward, we got under weigh, and made all sail. As we neared, we saw several boats rowing to and fro, and two objects in shore, which seemed to us to be wrecks, that had burnt down to the water's edge. Shortly afterwards we observed our pinnace board the brig, but she shortly afterwards left her again, and pulled in towards the land, in the direction of what we thought to be the wrecks. One or two muskets were fired at our boat from the shore, which the boat's crew returned, and shortly afterwards we saw our red ensign flying at the vessel's mast-head, which gave us all hopes that it was a prize. Other boats were now sent away, and we at length made out that what we took to be wrecks were two rafts, formed of water casks, each carrying two hundred slaves, which the brig was in the act of taking on board when our pinnace interrupted them.

"The brig was of 250 tons, and had already embarked 300 negroes; and had we been a day later in the field, she would have had her whole cargo of 743 slaves on board, and have been on her way to Rio Janeiro. A supply of water and provisions, as well as slave irons, was also on its way; but our arrival induced the canoes conveying it to put back.

"Our boats were now very busy in taking the slaves off the rafts, and had not our brig been there, we must have lost very many; but, as it was, we took every soul of them, and carried them on board the slave brig. "By the log of the captured vessel we found that she had cleared out at Loando, about twelve days previously, bound to Pernambuco; but that after stretching off for a week to the westward, articles had been signed for a slave voyage, and she stood in for the Congo river, to embark her cargo. Of course the clearance for Pernambuco was nothing but a blind, as every arrangement must have been previously made to purchase her cargo and to provide her slave fitments. We have since heard that the merchants of Loando had entered into bond for 16,000 dollars to guarantee that the vessel was actually going to Pernambuco, which they will probably have to pay, as the captain and crew deserted her in such haste that he had not time to destroy his papers and log, which will be brought forward on the vessel's trial.

"Our having captured this brig is very singular. The fires, which first attracted our attention, were on shore, where they were clearing the land and

burning wood, so that our sending away our pinnace was the result of accident, and yet proved the cause of our taking this large vessel. They did not see our brig, or they would not have anchored; indeed, they only anchored a few hours before we did. Had they seen us, or our boat, they would have set fire to the brig in the night, and escaped to the shore.

"Shortly after we had obtained possession of the brig, she went adrift—one of the Portuguese crew having nearly cut a line of the chain cable in two before quitting. The Portuguese, who had in the meanwhile taken possession of a schooner in the river, observing the brig to be adrift, were coming out with the view of obtaining some of the slaves; but by pointing a gun at them, they kept their distance for the night. We were obliged to carry our prize to Loando, in order to procure provisions for the negroes on their voyage to Sierra Leone; and in running down for the former place, we passed several vessels with rafts in tow, which no doubt had provisions on board for the brig. One vessel, which I saw throw slave irons overboard, had bags of farina on board, which they give to the slaves. After provisioning the brig, we sent her to Sierra Leone in charge of the Second Lieutenant."

THOMAS HOOD.

Tom Hood has been taken from among us! The hand of Death has arrested a writer of an original kind—a real wit and humorist, in the best sense of the word. Hood has followed Hook. "Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, to set the table on a roar? Not one now!" Poor Hood! and at the too early age of forty-seven—thirty-and-twenty years before the scriptural three score and ten.

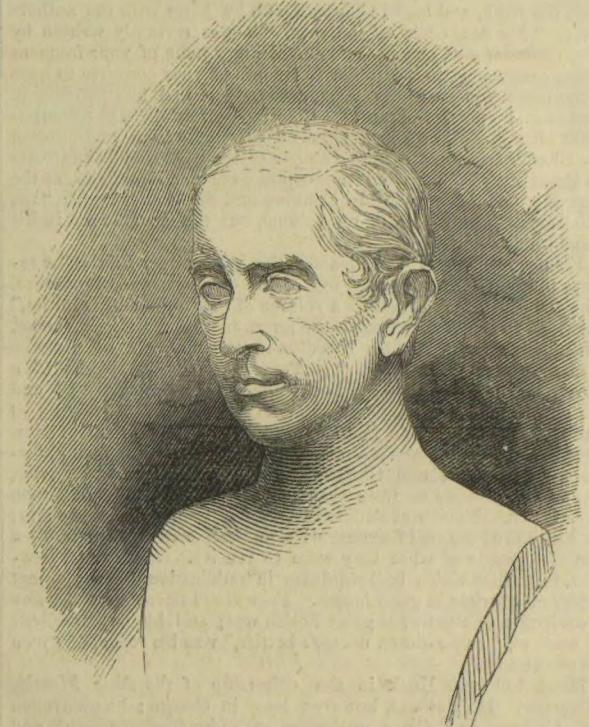
The hoary mower strides apace,
Nor crops alone the ripen'd ear;
And we may miss the merriest face
Among us 'gainst another year.

But Mr. Hood's was not a merry face—rather, indeed, of a serious caste. His mouth, however, had a peculiar expression of humour, and his eyes sparkled at a story of his own telling, or at the happy flash of merriment in a friend he loved, for Hood, like Charles Lamb, was shy amongst strangers, and required a friend to call him out.

Thomas Hood was born in the Poultry, London, in the year 1798. His father was a native of Scotland, and for many years acting partner in the firm of Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe, extensive booksellers and publishers. "There was a dash of ink in my blood," he writes; "my father wrote two novels, and my brother was decidedly of a literary turn, to the great disquietude, for a time, of an anxious parent. My mother suspected him, on the

strength of several amatory poems of a very desponding cast, of being the victim of a hopeless attachment; so he was caught, closeted, and catechised, and, after a deal of delicate and tender sounding, he confessed—not with the anticipated sighs and tears, but a very unexpected burst of laughter—that he had been guilty of translating some fragments of Petrarch!"

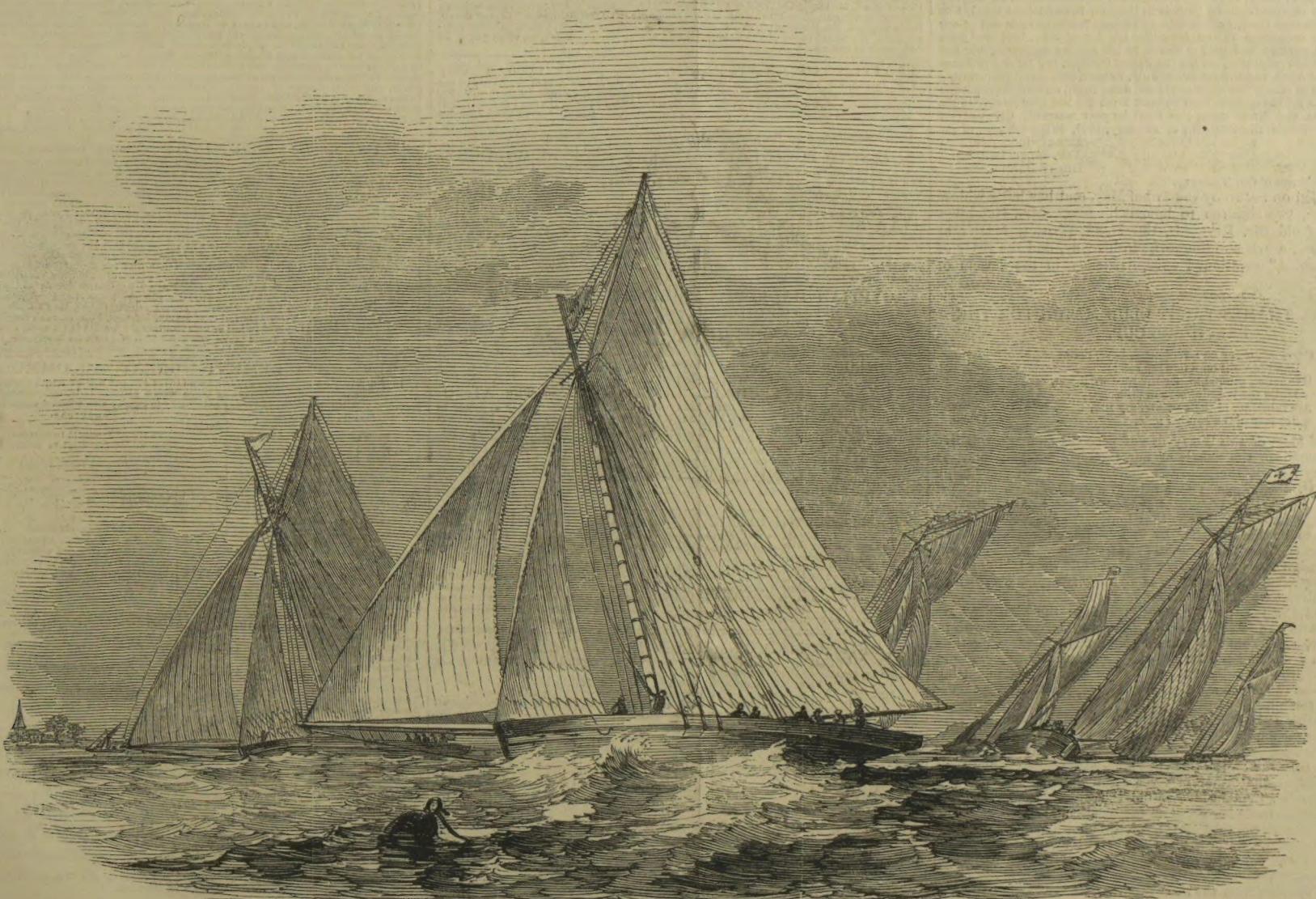
No one has told us what kind of education Mr. Hood received. He finished his education, it is said, at Mr. Wanstrocht's academy, Camberwell; "And here," he writes, "I may correct an assertion of my biographer in the 'Book of Gems,' who states that my education was finished at a certain suburban academy. In this ignorant world, where we proverbially live and learn, we may indeed leave off school, but our education only terminates with life itself. Instead of my education being finished, my own impression is, that it never so much as progressed towards so desirable a consummation at any such establishment." From Mr. Wanstrocht's school he was removed to a merchant's counting-house in the City, where he realised his own inimitable sketch of the boy "Just set up in Business!"—



THE LATE THOMAS HOOD—FROM A BUST BY E. DAVIS, IN THE PRESENT ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Time was I sat upon a lofty stool,
At lofty desk, and with a clerky pen,
Began each morning at the stroke of ten
To write in Bell and Co.'s commercial school,
In Warnford-court, a shady nook and cool,
The favourite retreat of merchant men;
Yet would my quill turn vagrant even then,
And take stray dips in the Castalian pool.
Now double entry—now a flowery trope—
Mingling poetic honey with trade wax:
Bogg, Brothers—Milton—Grote and Prescott—Pope—
Bristles and Hogg—Glyn, Mills, and Halifax—
Rogers and Towgood—Hemp—the Bard of Hope—
Barilla—Byron—Tallow—Burns, and Flax.

His avocations at this time were very much as he has here described them—penning stanzas, playing upon words, and attending to his master's books. "My commercial career," he writes, "was a brief one, and deserved only a sonnet in commemoration." The fault, however, lay not with the Muses: his health was so precarious that his friends were advised to remove him from the stool and



BELVIDERE.

BLUE BELLE.

INO.

CHAMPION.

MYSTERY.

ANTAGONIST.

ledger, and try the effects of the bracing breezes of the north of Scotland on a sickly constitution. "Accordingly," he says, "I was soon shipped, as per advice, in a Scotch smack, which smacked through the breeze, as Dibdin sings so merrily, that on the fourth morning we were in sight of the prominent old steeple of 'Bonny Dundee.'" Here he remained for two years and more with some relations in Dundee, and acquired the art of drawing with ease and skill, and his first acquaintance with the press in the columns of a Dublin newspaper and the pages of the *Dundee Magazine*. On his return he was articled to his uncle, Mr. Robert Sands, to learn the art and mystery of engraving. The Muses, however, won and wooed him away from the copper; and the success of the *London Magazine*, in or about the year 1821, made him irrecoverably an author. He became, on John Scott's death, a sort of sub-editor of that magazine, with Charles Lamb, Cary, Allan Cunningham, Barry Cornwall, and the rest of that fine phalanx of contributors to "The London" for his friends.

Mr. Hood's first work was anonymous—his "Odes and Addresses to Great People"—a little, thin, mean-looking sort of a foolscap sub-octavo of poems, with nothing but wit and humour (could it want more?) to recommend it. Coleridge was delighted with the work, and taxed Charles Lamb by letter with the authorship. "My dear Charles," he says, "it was certainly written by you, or under you, or *una cum* you. I know none of your frequent visitors capacious and assimilative enough of your converse to have reproduced you so honestly, supposing you had left yourself in pledge in his lock-up-house." Coleridge's mistake was a compliment after Hood's own heart; for no one had a higher admiration for Charles Lamb than the real author of the "Odes and Addresses to Great People." Presentation copies were sent, he tells us, at the suggestion of a friend, to Mr. Canning and Sir Walter Scott: "the Minister took no notice of the volume, but the novelist did in his usual kind manner."

His next work was "A Plea for the Midsummer Fairies," a serious poem of infinite beauty, full of fine passages and of promise. The "Plea" was followed by a volume of "Whims and Oddities," inscribed to Sir Walter Scott—the forerunner of the *Comic Annual*. Then came the "Epping Hunt" and the "Dream of Eugene Aram" ("L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso"); "Tylney Hall," a novel, in three volumes; a book called "Up the Rhine;" and "Hood's Own; or, Laughter from Year to Year," a volume of cullings from his comic lucubrations, "with an infusion of New Blood for General Circulation." The *Comic Annual* became immediately a favourite, and Christmas, the period of its appearance, was looked forward to from year to year with more than common expectation. Hood was seldom in time, but the public forgave him; for his printed letters of excuse were masterpieces in their way—a sort of foretaste of what they were to receive. We are not, however, to attribute this backwardness in publication to the indolent habits of a writer in good health. Poor Hood never knew for any great length of time what good health was; and his last wood-cut of excuses, "half-a-dozen doctor's bottles," was his real apology on all occasions.

Hood followed Hook in the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*. He was not, however, long in charge; he quarrelled with Colburn, or Colburn quarrelled with him (perhaps both), and he started in the January of last year, a magazine of his own, with his own name to it. "The Song of the Shirt" had been sung through the whole length and breadth of the three kingdoms, and people were more than usually prepared to receive with welcome, a magazine of *Hood's Own*. But poor Hood was unfit for the dull duties of an editor—nay, more, he was disabled by disease from exerting himself in any important way in support of this new bantling of his own. "The Bridge of Sighs" was a flash from the old flint, but the rest of his lucubrations were poor indeed.

The friends of Hood (and he had many) soon found it necessary to do something for their friend—and application was made in the proper quarter for a Government Pension. Hood had many claims for a pension of this kind—his works—his sufferings—and the inoffensive nature of his writings—for though a satirist, he was always a kindly one. The application was successful, and her Majesty was pleased to issue a warrant for the payment of a pension of £100 a year to Mrs. Hood.

VICTORIA R.—Whereas, We are graciously pleased to grant and allow unto Jane Hood, wife of Thomas Hood, Esq., author of various popular works, an annuity or yearly pension of One Hundred Pounds, in consideration of his literary merit and infirm state of health; Our Will and Pleasure is that there be given and granted, and We do hereby give and grant unto William Elliott, M.D., of Vicarage Terrace, Stratford, Essex, and to his Executors or Administrators, an Annuity or Yearly Pension of One Hundred Pounds in trust for the said Jane Hood, wife of the aforesaid Thomas Hood, for her sole and separate use, payable out of our Civil List, and to commence in and from the 1st day of July, 1844, and from thenceforth to be payable and paid to him or to his Assigns quarterly, free and clear of all deductions whatever, on the 1st day of October, the 1st day of January, the 1st day of April, and the 1st day of July, in each and every year, during Our Pleasure; and in case of the death of the said Jane Hood, a rateable proportion of the said Pension for the quarter then current from the last quarter-day to the day of her decease, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle this 28th day of January, 1845, in the 8th year of our reign.

HENRY GOULBURN.
ALEXANDER PRINGLE.
HENRY BARING.

To the Commissioners of Our Treasury,

Mr. Hood died on Saturday the 3rd of May, and has left a widow and, we believe, two children to lament his loss. Mrs. Hood was the daughter of old Mr. Reynolds, the Head Writing Master at Christ's Hospital, a wit and humorist in his way, and the sister of "Young Reynolds," mentioned encomiastically in the letters of Lord Byron.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH FOR THE BELVIDERE CUP.

Carry on, carry on : reef none, boys, none :
Hang her out on a flowing sail ;
Gunnel in, gunnel in, for the race we'll win,
While the land-lubbers so pale
Are fumbling at their points, my son,
For fear of the coming gale.

Old Song.

The Third of May, of this 'Forty-five of peaceful memory, will live long and honoured in the annals of our metropolitan yachting. It call'd into lusty rivalry, the goodliest display of amateur seamanship ever witness'd on the Thames; and into graceful contrast, the most perfect miniature fleet ever brought together by our pleasure marine. Some months ago it was announced that Lord Saye and Sele proposed to give a prize, to be contended for by vessels of the Club, which hails from that Queen of Rivers, on whose banks he resides. No sooner was this gracious design made known, than sundry keels were laid down by the most distinguished manufacturers of flying craft—and everywhere the yachting interest was on the *qui vive*.

This may be called the Iron Age—of locomotion: the high ways are made of iron, and the high seas promise soon to be covered with it. Fifty years ago, Jack could imagine nothing more disparaging than going to sea in a washing-tub: what would he have said to a cruise in a coal-scuttle? Iron has been discovered to be a great fact in getting up "clippers"—so the announcement, as aforesaid, put the crack men of the T.Y.C. on their *metal* as well as their mettle. Lord Alfred Paget having won all before him, last season, with the *Mystery*—a metallic—and sold her in the autumn to Lord Seaham, straightway ordered another vessel. Not long since she was launched, call'd the "Belvidere," and became, as they say on the turf (but more appropriately), "a great pot." Mr. Gunston—the father of river sailing—brought out a new boat, the *Antagonist*: Captain Meeson did the same with the *Ino*; and a new *Prima Donna* made her *début* on the occasion. In short, nothing was wanting to ensure the *éclat* of the spectacle but a suitable day, and that was vouchsafed it. Saturday last was perfectly set out for a nautical *réve*—there was a bright gladsome forenoon, with a handsome whole-sail breeze, which, as the day got older, grew more fresh, and finished with a spanker from the Sou' West.

As early as nine A.M., a first class river steamer, appropriated to the friends and guests of the members of the Club, took in a freight of some four or five hundreds of "fair women and brave men," as Childe Harold describes worshipful company; and later in the morning—for May Fair, that goes to bed at four, can scarcely be expected at London-bridge at nine—you might have seen the neatest pair of skewbalds in the world penetrating the "imminent deadly break" of Temple Bar, driven by the neatest coachman in England—we won't say, and also the most popular of her peerage, or it might be deemed too particular an allusion to his Grace of Beaufort. Awaiting the dilatory classes, was a little squadron of steam-boats, at Blackwall; and notwithstanding the very early note of preparation, at noon all was in *statu quo* in the picturesque bay of Erith, hard by the lordly towers of Belvidere. Here the wager fleet was moored, and hence they were to sail to the Chapman Head Buoy—some dozen miles below Gravesend, and back to the ordinary goal—abreast of Greenwich Hospital. Because there was a heading wind down, and plenty of it, and because the flood would not make till late in the afternoon, the start was postponed till half-past twelve. Awaiting the signal for "slipping," the following fleet of clippers, their half-set canvas briskly flapping to the breeze, lay head to it—forming as pretty a picture as a man may expect to look on, as Byron says, in "his nautical existence."

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Antagonist	25	H. Gunston, Esq.
Prima Donna	25	C. R. Tatham, Esq.
Champion	25	T. P. Wickham, Esq.
Belvidere	25	Lord A. Paget.
Ino	25	T. Meeson, Esq. (Captain)
Blue Belle	25	Twisden Hodges, Esq.
Mystery	25	Viscount Seaham.
Widgeon	24	T. E. Snook, Esq.
Cygnet	10	B. M. Williams, Esq.

Also awaiting sailing orders, was the jewel of cutters, Lord Anglesey's *Pearl*, the completest craft that ever sailed salt water or fresh, or both combined, as she was doing at this particular era. The gallant Marquis loves to join the throng of a regatta match, but he declines to make one of the competitors. He won't let his beauty *run* the risk of a defeat. She had her day; but, alas! like that of other beauties, it couldn't survive beyond the licence of "Time the pathless." At half-past noon the starting gun boomed from the Commodore's vessel, and there was casting off slips, "up jib and foresail," "hurrah, throat and pique," and every sail of ultra marine contrivance; and sung, or might, or could or should have sung, the gallant skipper of each gallant bark—

Haul away! haul away! down helm I say ;
Slack sheets; let the good boat go.
Give her room, give her room, for a spanking boom,
For the wind comes on to blow ;
On the weather beam its gathering gloom,
And the scud flies high and low.

And so did the wager-fleet scud too, with as lofty canvas as vessels of twice their tonnage are prone to show; and their water-lines for'ard, "deep in the bosom of the ocean buried." It is very questionable policy to press craft so violently out of their trim, as the custom is when "running" in a wager race. With their bows under, Joan is as good as my lady—a Dutch galliot as a Rhode Island water witch. Past Purfleet they swept in noble array, the *Mystery* a good cable's-length ahead of everything; the *Widgeon* next; then the *Blue Belle*, with such a gaff-topsail, and the rest well up, because the pace had not begun to tell. Thus they went free to the rounding buoy, which they passed—the *Belvidere* at 11 minutes past two; the *Mystery* almost at the same instant; the *Blue Belle* and the *Ino* two minutes later; and the whole squadron, except the *Cygnet*, within seven minutes of the first! a pretty good proof how evenly they were matched in their "running" properties. They now began to "nose" the wind, with a strong ebb to weather, and beautifully they did it. Of course every manoeuvre was strained to take advantage of the slack water—where it was to be found. In this the *Belvidere* and the *Blue Belle* eminently distinguished themselves, and the interest of the "beating" centred in these two champions, "in complete iron." A finer specimen of handling fore and aft rigg'd craft was never seen, and certainly it was not from lack of skill, or "hanging on by the eyelids," that the crew of the *Belvidere* presently found the *Blue Belle* overhauled them, looking on, as she forged ahead, "like grim death." The fact was, she liked the day, and the more it sneezed the more she didn't mind it: a darling to creep to windward in dirty weather. It was half-past eight when she rounded the winning flag at Greenwich, beating the *Belvidere* by very hard upon a quarter of an hour; the *Mystery* third, a few minutes later. It now came on to rain miserably—even so cold as it only does in May in England. Whether this is the effect of a temperature lower than at Christmas, or indiscretions in muslins and Russia ducks, may be worth consideration. As it poured down, the owner of the "Belle" poured forth his courtesies and congratulations, and so the day closed "just like life."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. GRATTAN COOKE has the honour of announcing that HIS SOIREE MUSICALE, is fixed to take place on TUESDAY EVENING 13th of MAY, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, at which are engaged Herr Staudigl, Madame Albertazzi, Miss Hawes, the Misses Williams, and Miss Rainforth. Signor Brizzi, Giulio Regondi, Mr. Kialmark, and Mr. John Parry. Conductor Mr. T. Cooke. Tickets Half-a-guinea. To be had at the principal Music Shops, and at Mr. G. Cooke's, 34, Foley-place. To commence at half-past Eight.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—New Model upon a very large Scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquess of Anglesey, and by the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton. * DESCRIBED BY WATERLOO MEN.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. "It is a national memento of one of England's most glorious triumphs." The United Service Gazette.

Open from Eleven in the Morning, till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53 Pall Mall, next the British Institution, from Nine o'clock till dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. JAS. FAHEY, Sec.

MAGNIFICENT AND UNEQUALLED COURT COSTUMES.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS, anxious to give the Middle Classes an idea of the splendour of the Court, have entirely redressed their Female Figures in a style never before attempted. They respectfully request an early visit, as the exposure to the air must soon tarnish their beauty. The group of the House of Brunswick may challenge all former efforts. Admitance One Shilling. Napoleon Room, Sixpence. Open from 11 till 10, Baker-street, Portman-square.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—THE O-JIB-WAY INDIANS.—A party of these interesting and romantic "Children of the Forest," from the Western Wilds of North America, will make their first appearance at the above Hall, on Monday next, when they will perform their novel Ceremonies, Games, Dances, &c., in full Native Costume. The Interpreter will deliver a Lecture descriptive of Indian character, each performance. At Two o'clock each Afternoon, and at Eight o'clock in the Evening. Admission 1s.; Children and Schools half-pence.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY exhibited by a WORKING MODEL, having power to carry visitors. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND, or person who has lost his natural hand. DR. BRYAN'S LECTURES ON THE CHRISTIAN LIFE, DOWESTON, LEE, DURHAM, &c. DR. BATESON'S VAILED LECTURES, with brilliant Experiments. LUCID PICTURES ON CHARACTER, with Musical Illustrations, by MR. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by DR. WALLS on the Pianoforte, every evening except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. New and beautiful objects in the CHROMATOGRAPH, PHYSISCOPE, PROTECO-SCOPE, &c. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by the DIVER and DIVING BELL. WORKING MODELS described Daily.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-pence.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square.—MONDAY, MAY 12th, Second Lecture on the Genius and Writings of Living English Composers, by W. A. Wordsworth, Esq. (with Vocal Illustrations).

MAY 19th.—A Lecture "On the Manufacture of Glass," by T. Griffiths, Esq.

Tickets for the Lectures, 1s. each. The Subscription to the Institution (which consists of spacious and well supplied Reading-rooms, Chess-room, and an extensive Library of circulation), £2 2s per annum. Members have free admission to the Lectures, with the privilege of introducing a lady. Further particulars, with a Syllabus of the Lectures, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Every description of assurance may be effected with this Society, and policies are granted on the lives of persons of all ages.

Table of Premiums for Assuring £100 on a Healthy Life.

Age. For One Year only. For Seven Years at an Annual Payment. For 14 Years at an Annual Payment of

Age.	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
25	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	3	8
30	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	6	1
35	1	5	2	1	2	2	1	9	3
40	1	8	9	1	10	1	1	13	6
45	1	12	2	1	14	9	2	1	9
50	1	15	11	2	3	10	2	13	11

The sum accumulated and invested, for the security and benefit of the assured, already exceeds half a million sterling; and the income, which is steadily increasing, is now £101,500 per annum.

Bonuses.—The two first divisions average £22 per cent. on the premiums paid. The third bonus, declared in January 1842, averaged £28 per cent.; and the future bonuses are expected to exceed that amount.

The balance sheets of this Society are at all times open to the inspection of any of the assured.

Further information may be obtained of GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Actuary, 78, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; or of any of the Society's agents.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mlle. LUCILLE GRAHN respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, her Friends, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, May 15th, 1845, when will be performed, first time this season, Rossini's Opera, LA GAZZA LADRA. Ninetta, Madame Grisi; Pippo, Mlle. Brambilla; Giaetto, Signor Mario; Podesta, Signor Lablache; Fernando Villalobos, Signor Fornasari. The DANSEUSES VIENNOISES, under the direction of Madame Josephine Weiss, will dance some of their most Favourite Pas. After which, the Divertissement of UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV. in which Mlle. Lucille Grahn will appear as a Queen of France, and in which will be performed, first time this season, the divertissement of Mme. Grisi, and in the course of the evening will appear in various Dances and Pas de Caractere. With other Entertainments, in which Madame Adelheid Castellan and Signor Moriani will appear. In the course of the evening, the celebrated Spanish Dancer, Dona Manuela Perea, known as La Nena; and the Spanish Bolero Dancer, Don Felix Garcia, will appear in some of the National Pas of Spain. LA CROCO-VIENNE (Pas de Caractere), by Mlle. Lucille Grahn. The Entertainments will likewise comprise the PAS DE SIX, from the Ballet Divertissement of KAYA; or L'AMOUR VOYAGEUR; and likewise include a Selection from the Ballet of EOLIN, comprising the Celebrated Mazurka d'Extase, by Mlle. Lucille Grahn and M. Perrot; and a Selection from the Ballet of ONDINE, including the Celebrated Pas de l'Ombre, by Mlle. Certo.—Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

A ST



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "TIME WORKS WONDERS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Jerrold's excellent comedy of "Time Works Wonders," judiciously curtailed on its second representation, has been repeated every evening with increasing success. The points—and the play is like a hedgehog, all points—continue to be taken by the audience with as nice discrimination as they were seized upon at the first performance. The piece is admirably acted throughout; the *mise en scène* has not yet grown dingy with its popularity; though we augur it will become so; and this good fortune is due to the spirited management under which the comedy has been produced.

Our artist has chosen, for illustration, the early portion of the 4th Act, where, in the well-appointed drawing-room of Florentine's cottage, Felix Goldthumb and Professor Truffles are surprised: we quote a portion of the scene:—

Felix. And the world has, I perceive, been grateful. Now tell me—where did you leave my father?

Truff. Coming here, as he says, to find the mate of the Honeymoon.

Felix. Professor Truffles, I am that mate.

Truff. You? And that young lady—

Felix. What of her?

Truff. Nothing. Your father and mother already doat upon her.

Felix. (Aside.) As I would wish.

Truff. She said she had a letter for your father, but—

Felix. Here it is,—I've just written it. A marvellous letter, crammed with travellers' truths.

Truff. And may I ask for what mysterious purpose?

Felix. This. If I can but melt my father—can but hear him wish me home again—

Truff. Melt him! There never was a softer—that is, never was so sweet a minded gentleman.

Felix. But his pocket has suffered so many gashes at my hands; and then it is his vanity to think himself firm! Seven years ago he lined his trunks with Roman history, and he's believed himself Cato ever since.

Truff. True. 'Twas but last night, your mother, speaking of you, told your father he hadn't flesh and blood.

Felix. And what said he?

Truff. He struck his heart, and talked of Roman bricks, and Roman cement.

Felix. Dear soul! he thinks himself marble, when in truth he's the very best fresh butter. Nevertheless, this heroic whim I have to combat, and—

Truff. To your heels, your father's here!

Felix. The devil! (Enter GOLDTHUMB and MRS. GOLDTHUMB. FELIX is running to the centre door when enter from the garden Miss TUCKER, who confronts him.) The devil again!—(BESSY enters a moment afterwards.)

Miss T. Welcome, Mr. Goldthumb! How lucky too, for here's the mate of the Honeymoon.

Gold. Where—where? He must have seen my dear boy, and he can tell me—

Bessy. (Coming down between Felix and Goldthumb.) Not a word, sir—not a syllable.

Gold. Why not?

Bessy. The poor gentleman's got the tooth-ache.

Miss T. The tooth-ache!

Bessy. Poor creature! (Significantly to Felix.) He's obliged to cover his face with his handkerchief to the very top of his nose, and to pull his cap quite over his suffering eyes. (Felix does this, wholly covering his face.)

Gold. Why—why his eyes?

Bessy. The pain's in his eye teeth, sir.

Miss T. A most sudden tooth-ache! The gentleman was well a moment since.

Bessy. He'd been to the dentist's and—and—

Truff. Tooth-ache often leaves us at the dentist's door.

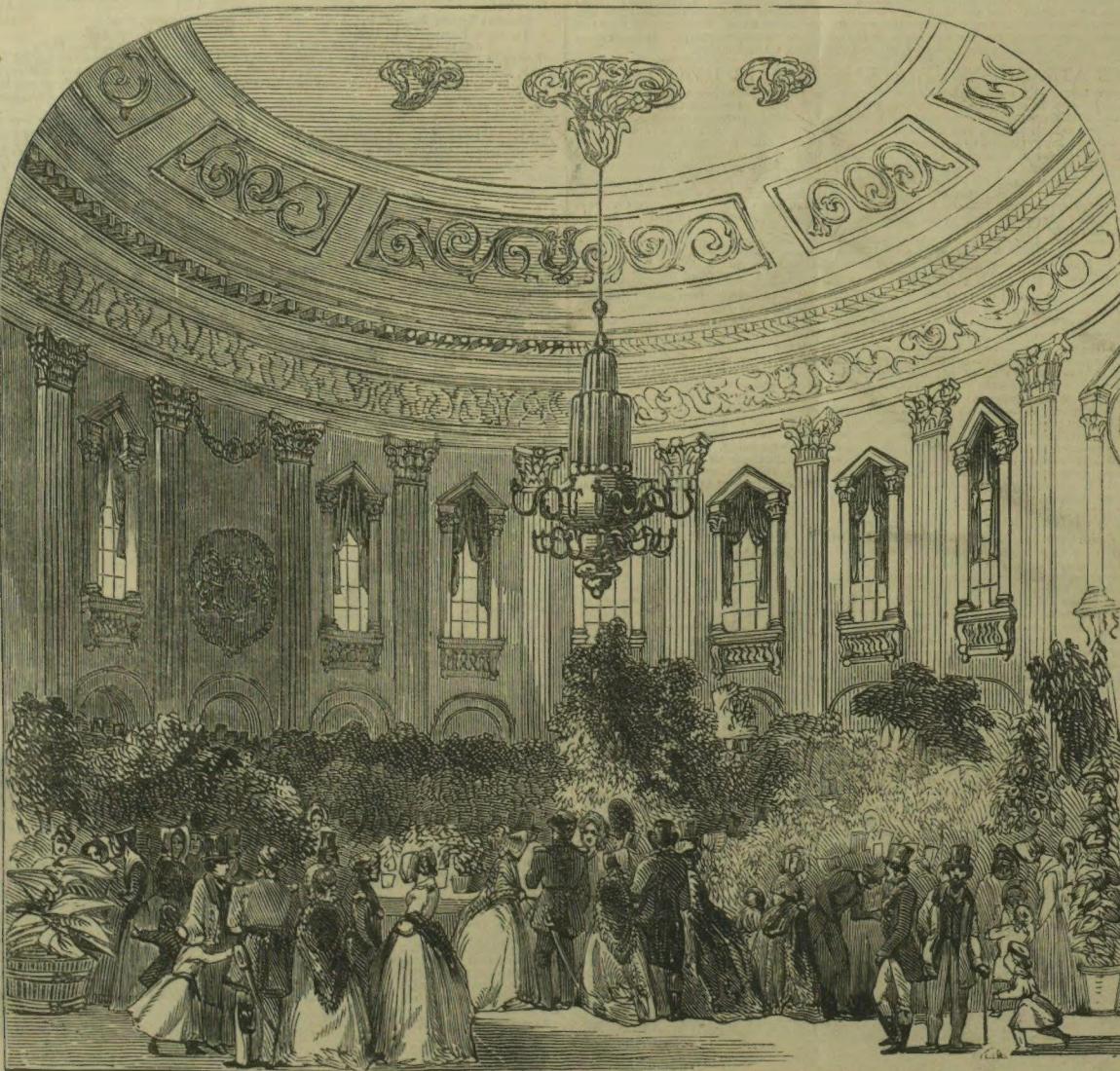
Bessy. And then comes again.

Miss T. All I say is this,—it's very strange.

Bessy. Strange, Miss Tucker! If you only knew the middle watches this gentleman has kept, you'd not think it strange.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Exhibition of this Society took place on Wednesday week (the 30th ult.) at the Rotunda Rooms, Dublin, when the several prizes were adjudged to the fortunate exhibitors. Our artist has sketched the



EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT THE ROTUNDA, DUBLIN.

scene in its full picturesque gaiety. The Rooms were crowded with company in elegant morning costume, who promenaded between the tables and stands upon which the flowers were placed. The company likewise promenaded in the adjoining grounds, where two bands played alternately on the terrace. The display was, altogether, very fine; and the superbly decorated saloon presented a truly delightful scene.

We have not room for the list of prizes. The surpassing beauty of the various productions contributed by Mr. Moore, from the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Gardens, were especially deserving of notice: they were truly magnificent plants, and, distributed throughout the stages, imparted an air of grandeur and elegance to the whole. They consisted of Banksias, Dryandrias, Palms, and Rhododendrons, with a beautiful specimen of Eutaxia myrtifolia. One of the Rhododendrons of this collection was placed on a stage in the centre of the Round-room, and presented a blaze of brilliant flowers.

Among the articles not entered for competition was a collection of rare and beautiful orchidaceous plants from the garden of J. C. Lyons, Esq., Ladiston. These splendid specimens, as well as those exhibited in the classes by the same gentleman, excited the greatest admiration; and when we consider the expense and trouble involved in the transmission of such fragile structures from so great a distance, we cannot but admire the public spirit of Mr. Lyons which led him to encounter so great a risk.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A. J." Trelethin.—Your solution of the first capped pawn position is quite wrong. Mate cannot be given in four moves in the way you suggest. The position received is much too simple for any but the merest tyros. With respect to the Indian problem, persons wishing to see it should buy the work in which it was originally published.

"M. R. G."—In your miscalled "solution" to the marked pawn problem No. 1, you say—"A. P. to K 5th checkmate;" but we can see no checkmate. Why cannot the King retire to B's 2nd?

"S. H. G."—The pieces are all correctly placed. Try again.

"Q. L. M." Kensington.—All wrong.

"H. S." Lincolnshire.—Such very silly positions are not worthy of being called problems.

"A. Z."—The King cannot go into check; he must not, therefore, in castling, pass over any square which is attacked by an adverse piece.

"M. A."—You may claim a Queen for every pawn you can advance to his eighth square, and thus, have half a dozen Queens on the board at once.

"Running Rein."—Your question is too vague. Do you refer to ancient or modern authors on chess?

"Rook."—Lewis' "Second Series of Lessons on Chess." Your solution is all wrong.

"R. R. F."—We do not intend to publish the Indian problem. It is published on the wrapper of every monthly number of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." Hastings, Careystreet, Lincoln's Inn.

"A. G." "A. J. M." Dalston; "H. P." "H. D." "S. J." "R. S. S." "H. S." "J. A." Birmingham; "J. M." "Novice."—The solutions are correct.

"J. L. C."—Hardly difficult enough for publication.

"A Member of the Reading Mechanics' Institution."—Your problem is very neat and shall appear shortly.

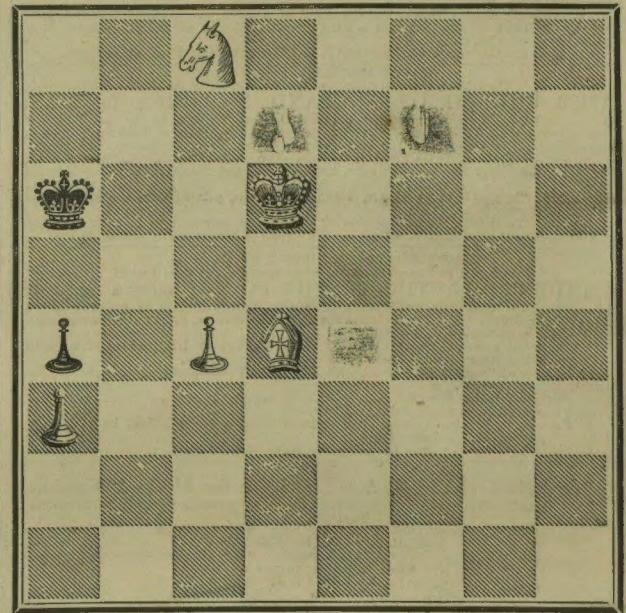
"Indagator."—Loll's problem is not correctly transcribed. You give Black two Queens, which the author, we are sure, did not.

"L." Newport.—The problem is ingenious, though somewhat easy of solution. "L." should send a diagram of it to the editor of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." We have not space for a fiftieth part of the contributions of this description which pour in upon us.

PROBLEM, N. O. 71.

The following position has been lately put forward with some parade in "Le Palaméde," as an original problem. It is, however, a problem which appeared long ago in the "Chess Player's Chronicle," slightly modified.

White having to play mates in four moves.



WHITE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 69.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her Kt's 3rd (ch)	K to R 2nd (best)
2. Q to her 3rd (ch)	K to Kt's sq
3. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to R's 2nd (best)
4. Q to K's 4th (ch)	K to Kt's sq
5. R to B's 8th (ch)	K takes R
6. Q to K's 8th (checkmate)	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, N. O. 70.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her B's 2nd	Q B P one
2. Q B P one	P takes P
3. Q to her Kt's 3rd	P takes P
4. Q to her B 2nd	P one
5. Q to her B square (checkmate)	

GREAT MATCH OF CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PARIS AND PESTH (HUNGARY) FOR 100 GUINEAS.

In November, 1842, a match by correspondence, between the Chess Clubs of Paris and Pesth was proposed by the members of the latter, and accepted by the players of the Cercle des Echecs. As the contest has excited a remarkable degree of interest throughout Europe, and is now, after a struggle of two years and a half, on the point of terminating, we have no doubt the moves in the two games played will be highly acceptable to the readers of our Chess Department. The leading players on the French side are MM. St. Amant, Laroche, Calvi, Devinck, Lecravain, Sasias, and Chamouillet; and on the part of Hungary, MM. Szen and Löwenthal, with other players of Pesth whose names have not reached us.

WHITE (PARIS).	BLACK (PESTH).	WHITE (PARIS).	BLACK (PESTH).
1. K P two	K P two	20. K to R 2nd	B takes Kt
2. Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. P takes B	Kt takes B
3. K B to Q 4th	K B to K 2nd	22. Q takes Kt	Q Kt to Q 2nd
4. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	23. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to B 7th (ch)
5. Q P two	Q P one	24. Q to K Kt 2nd	Q to K 8th
6. Q P one	Q Kt to his sq	25. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	B to K Kt 4th
7. R B to Q 3rd	Castles	26. Kt to Q 2nd	B to his 5th (ch)
8. R P one	Q B P one	27. K to R 3rd	Q to K 6th (ch)
9. Q B P two	Q B P takes P	28. Kt to K B 3rd	B takes P
10. Q B P takes P	K Kt to K's sq	29. B takes B	Kt takes B
11. Q to her B 2nd	K Kt P one	30. R to K sq	Q takes Kt (ch)
12. K Kt to R 2nd	K Kt to his 2nd	31. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
13. K B P two	K B P two	32. R to K 7th	R to K B sq
14. K B P takes P	Q to her Kt 3rd (ch)	33. R takes Q Kt P	R to K 2nd
15. K to R sq	K Kt to R 4th	34. R to Kt 5th (ch)	K to his Kt 2nd
16. K R to B 3rd	K B P takes K P	35. Q R P two	K to his B 3rd
17. K B takes P	R takes P	36. Q R P one	K to his 4th
18. P takes R	Q B takes R K P	37. Q R P one	K takes P
19. K Kt to his 4th	Kt to his 6th (ch)	38. Q Kt P one	

And Black have now to play.

In our next we shall give the moves in the game began by the players of Pesth.